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5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	,,
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	,,
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	,,
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	12500
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	,,
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	10000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	,,
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	10500
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	,,
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	,,
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	11000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	10000
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	.....	,,
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Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Kaagoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
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Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Bai Taba, widow of Thakar Narondas Dayal Matani of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant then residing at Mint Road within the Fort .....Deceased.

Thakar Morarji Kanji and Thakar Jiwandas Ladha both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitants two of the executors named in the will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hunded and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal:

P. B. MALABARI, The 13th day of June, 1913.

Messrs. MULJI KHAMBATA and THAKOREDAS, Petitioners' Attorneys.

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17- 8	..	Gwalior.....	..	13-51
19-41	..	Agra Cantonment	..	11-17
20-42	..	Muttra.....	..	10-18
23- 0	..	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi.....	Arr.	7-28
3-17	..	Ambalia Cantonment.....	Dep.	3-55
5-39	..	Ludhiana.....	..	1-16
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3-45	Dep.	Amballa.....	Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka.....	Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18 0

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WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. A Mahomedan preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol State, Mangrol-Kathiawar. 0217

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

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WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

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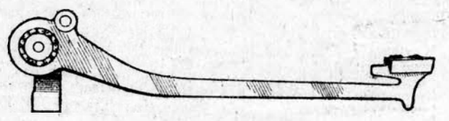

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HOUSING PROBLEM.

INTENTIONS OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Writing with reference to the Government's proposal for land, housing and other social reforms, the Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says:—

I have the best reasons for stating that a definite, far-reaching, and considered policy will be put forward when the time comes; and it will be a policy which will not deal with the problem in a piecemeal fashion. Those honourable Members, therefore, who are putting forward schemes for dealing with parts of it must possess their souls in patience for a few weeks longer.

There is, for instance, the question of a minimum wage for the agricultural labourer. That question has been for the past 18 months the subject of most careful and exhaustive inquiries by the officials of the Board of Agriculture, and when the time comes it will be tackled in a way which will give satisfaction to all social reformers.

There are several things to be remembered about this problem. On the face of it, it appears quite simple to enact that a labourer should be paid a certain wage. But would that settle the difficulty? It must be remembered thatthere is no industry in which employers can more readily change their methods of production and dispense with labour than in agriculture. By turning arable land into pasture, two or three herdsmen can do the work of 50 or 100 labourers who would otherwise be employed. You may compel a farmer to pay a certain wage. You cannot prevent him from altering his methods of cultivation.

TIED HOUSE SYSTEM TO GO.

Inquiry seems to show that the problem must be attacked from another side. The real reason why the labourer remains a serf is because he is tied to his employer, so far as his home his concerned. To make him a free man you must give him a cottage under a public authority, with a piece of land attached to it, and then he will be in some sort of a position to bargain on equal terms with his employer. What should this authority be? County councils and rural district councils are made up of large farmers, and are therefore ruled out. Why not the Board of Agriculture?

The excellent report on cottage building, which was issued by Mr. Christopher Turnor's Committee—and which, by the way, can now be obtained for 1s. 6d. instead of 11s. 3d., the price at which it was issued as first—has shown that decent cottages can be built for £160 to £180 apiece. What if the Board were to build 10,000 cottages where they were required on land which was acquired compulsorily at its agricultural value, with no addition for severance or compulsory acquisition? Such cottages could be built to a standard, and very cheaply, for the Board could invite tenders for doors and window-frames and fittings in huge numbers, and all of the same pattern. A decent cottage on one-eighth of an acre of land could be built in this way to let at about 3s. 6d. a week. It would stay the depopulation of the rural districts, for it has been found that the chief reasons for this is that young men, when they want to marry and settle down in their native village, cannot do so for lack of housing accommodation, and it would give the labourer that independence the lack of which is fatal to his position as a free worker.

In its Small Holdings Commissioners and Inspectors the Board of Agriculture has a staff to carry out such a programme ready to its hand. They have already done excellent work, which has incidentally brought them into touch with all the rural districts. The value of their services would be tremendously enhanced if they could make the cottage homes of England the abode of a free, contented, and well paid peasantry.

LONGEST SENTENCE.

For the longest sentence on record we must go to the French. "In "Les Miserables" Victor Hugo has one sentence that runs through a hundred lines, and earlier in the book, in one of the chapters descriptive of Waterloo, there are over 50 lines without a full stop. England's record rests under official patronage, for it would appear to be the seventh section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which does not stop until it has very nearly reached its six hundredth word.

Among speakers Gladstone would seem to hold the record for long sentences. One sentence in his speech at the National Liberal Club in August 1890 occupied 24 lines of news type and contained 214 words. Another long sentence maker was Sir F. Abel, who in a presidential address to the British Association, gave utterances a sentence containing 204 words.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 6·17" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency ranging from 7° to 15° F during the day.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme southern districts; Jhansi has had 0·12" and Allahabad 1·15". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal in the area of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0·28" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal also at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in west Central India; Neemuch has had 0·38". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in West Central India. Night temperature is below normal also round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0·60" of rain and Hoshangabad 0·42". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the southern half of the division. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Maximum temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen: Ratnagiri has had 0·57", Mormugao 0·58" and Karwar 0·40". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Night temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual generally. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather today is the local rain in south Rajputana and the nearly general rain in West Central India, the north-western districts of the Central Provinces and extreme southern districts of the United Provinces. In the Punjab the area of rainfall has decreased, precipitation being confined to the extreme north. There has again been nearly general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula but the amounts reported have all been less than three quarters of an inch.

Fairly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Central parts of the country and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and of the United Provinces. A few showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 19th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th) ..	91·3	83·0	68	..	..	..
Jask ..	100·3	85·3	88	..	..	−0·05
Do. (18th) ..	100·3	95·8	36	..	..	−0·05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th) ..	102·8	93·2	78	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	108·3	81·5	58	..	0·57	+0·27
Rawalpindi ..	84·9	69·1	79	0·17	3·92	+3·16
Lahore ..	92·4	74·7	51	..	1·17	+0·30
Sirsa ..	93·3	72·0	74	..	2·12	+1·46
Ambala ..	89·5	74·9	70	..	4·06	+3·10
Delhi ..	95·5	78·8	62	..	3·62	+2·58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	102·0	81·5	52	..	0·55	−0·23
Mainpuri ..	98·3	80·6	65	..	0·18	−0·54
Jhansi ..	97·6	76·6	57	0·12	0·58	−0·87
Cawnpore ..	98·6	78·0	68	..	0·44	−0·82
Allahabad ..	101·1	76·0	75	1·13	3·55	+2·29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103·6	88·8	66	..	0·00	−0·04
Karachi ..	91·0	83·5	76	..	0·00	−0·19
Ajmer ..	92·2	79·2	70	0·02	2·10	+1·25
Jaipur ..	97·2	76·1	72	..	3·26	+2·47
Kotah ..	95·6	76·6	59	0·28	0·86	−0·36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	94·2	81·6	68	..	2·47	+1·81
Dwarka ..	89·8	82·2	77	..	1·97	+1·13
Veraval ..	85·6	82·3	79	..	6·34	+4·19
Rajkot ..	97·6	75·8	77	..	4·69	+2·91
Bhavnagar Pass. ..	100·6	74·3	74	00·8	4·83	+2·56
Surat ..	90·9	72·1	78	..	10·23	+7·22
Ahmedabad ..	97·6	76·7	77	..	4·29	+2·00
Deesa ..	100·3	80·4	76	..	0·77	+0·30
Neemuch ..	92·9	67·6	83	0·38	1·90	+0·66
Indore ..	88·1	68·1	75	1·36	2·88	−1·33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	92·3	74·3	71	..	6·47	+3·69
Saugor ..	84·3	69·1	75	..	4·08	+1·95
Hoshangabad ..	90·6	72·4	91	0·42	2·36	−0·79
Khandwa ..	86·7	70·6	78	0·94	5·39	+2·74
Akola ..	95·2	72·6	59	0·03	1·61	−1·26
Amraoti ..	95·8	73·3	60	..	3·69	+0·7
Nagpur ..	99·1	76·8	57	..	0·97	−3·76
Chanda ..	100·5	80·0	50	..	2·82	−1·14
Raipur ..	100·2	81·1	50	..	1·83	−2·09
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	89·9	81·7	83	..	6·89	−3·26
Ratnagiri ..	86·3	71·9	81	0·57	18·59	−1·28
Mormugao ..	83·5	72·2	91	0·58	21·97	+1·09
Karwar ..	82·7	72·5	91	0·40	22·56	−4·34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	96·4	73·6	55	..	2·61	−0·55
Ahmednagar ..	92·1	66·5	62	..	5·36	+1·98
Poona ..	88·4	72·8	82	..	6·51	+3·59
Sholapur ..	95·3	73·6	65	..	2·07	−1·39
Bijapur ..	92·2	69·3	59	..	1·96	−1·60
Belgaum ..	80·3	67·5	85	..	6·82	+1·49
Aurangabad ..	94·9	72·2	65	..	2·07	−1·30
Nizamabad (Indur).	101·9	79·7	50	..	1·40	−1·55
Hyderabad ..	87·8	77·7	49	..	2·31	−0·68
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	85·8	72·3	95	0·61	24·90	−1·02
Calicut ..	85·3	74·6	89	0·19	22·78	−0·18
Cochin ..	83·2	74·3	85	0·30	18·71	−1·32
Colombo ..	86·0	79·0	85	..	4·90	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	105·8	86·7	64	..	0·88	−2·19
Bellary ..	96·8	75·3	62	..	0·54	−0·58
Cuddapah ..	102·5	82·7	52	..	0·24	−1·64
Madras ..	104·0	84·0	51	0·01	0·09	−1·23
Bangalore ..	86·8	65·3	74	..	2·31	+0·01
Coimbatore ..	90·9	71·3	88	..	0·31	−0·82
Trichinopoly ..	99·6	78·8	59	..	0·32	−0·55
Negapatam ..	106·2	81·2	75	..	0·54	−0·16

To celebrate the coming of age the Independent Labour party have organised a special campaign, designed to revive the waning interest in Socialism throughout the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 18th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·737
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79·3
Dew Point	"	67·9
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	76·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		0·742
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	89·9
Minimum do. do. ..	"	81·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW,WSW,W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	132
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month ..	"	6.89
Total fall during year	"	6·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	"	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 19th June 1913 was 29·939 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 30·5° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	20	0	49 a	28 9
		m 0	30	25 6
Satur.	21	1	25 a	28 5
		m 1	9 a	25 3
Sun.	22	1	59	27 11
Mon.	23	m 1	48	24 11
		2	31	27 5
Tues.	24	m 2	29	24 7
		3	2 a	26 10
Wed.	25	3	13	24 2
		3	34	26 4

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	f. in.
Fri.	20	m 5	42	15 7
		6	53 a	19 4
Satur.	21	m 6	20	16 1
		7	32 a	19 3
Sun.	22	m 6	56	16 8
		8	11 a	19 4
Mon.	23	m 7	30	17 5
		8	51	19 4
Tues.	24	m 8	5	18 3
		9	32 a	19 5
Wed.	25	8	44	19 1
		10	14	19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20. (Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Satur.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
22. (Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
23. (Mon.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
24. (Tues.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.
25. (Wed.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter, 26th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2 m. A. M.

CHILD-SMOKER.

To find the child smoker to-day writes a contemporary, one should go to Holland. To the English visitor the parental sanction of such indulgence is one of the most striking features of Dutch life. And it is not the frivolous cigarette that is popular in the nursery. One sees the family out for its walk, and the boy of eight walks sedately at his mother's side pulling at a cigar every bit as big as father's. Theoretically smoking stunts the growth, but the naked eye fails to detect any point in which Dutch physique is inferior to ours. Which only shows that the naughty boy does not always get his desserts.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It need'nt last but a few minutes. .. Stearns, Headache Cure relieves it.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	75⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·23
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	84 ex
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·42½
Bar Silver Spot	..	27
Bar silver 2 months hence	..	27 5/16

Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. .. 63 13/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate) 1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.
Arrivals:—Eaton Hall, Istrar.

3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).		87⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..		4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..		5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77 9
Interest day to day loans	..	3¼
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3⅜

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 19.

To-day being a Bank Holiday both the Paper and the Share Markets were closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1.000 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	100 ..
Total Day's Imports	8,000 ..

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady moderate biz.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quie steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet but firm.

Mid. Americans	6·81d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·80d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 12·14 / Oct. 11.63
New York Official noon call.	July 12·12 yesterdy 12·13 / Oct. 11·63 mutilated 11·70
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·38 / Oct. 11·67

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·51	6·54
J. A.	6·50	6·53
A. S.	6·41	6·44
S. O.	6·29	6·32
O. N.	6·23	6·26
N. D.	6·19	6·22
D. J.	6·18	6·21
J. F.	6·18	6·21
F. M.	6·20	6·23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	9 000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·54	6·50
J. A.	6·53	6·49
A. S.	6·44	6·41
S. O.	6·32	6·29
O. N.	6·26	6·23
N. D.	6·22	6·19
D. J.	6·21	6·18
J. F.	6·21	6·18
F. M.	6·22	6·19

(Delayed in transmission.)

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York, July, 12.10. Previous closing price 12·15.
Futures at New York, October, 11.58. Previous closing price 11·67.
Declined owing to Bearish private crop reports and to Longs unloading.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·40. Previous price 12·40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12-9/16. Previous price 12 9/16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July 12·30. Previous price 12·40.
Futures at New Orleans October 11·58. Previous price 11·67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10⅛
Demand Bills 4·86⅞
Silver Commercial Bars 58⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards. 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading ..	7/9
" " 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards, 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3/1
" Mulls 28" by 18 yards, 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/2½
Shirtings 32/33" by 42 yards	
Liepman's No. 1500 ex. Warehouse	12/5½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13/3
40's Bannermills Twist	11 1/8
Geo. Mayall's Yarns	11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	6
Buyers or Sellers	Buyers
Months	June, July
Water Twist American 30's	10
" " " 40's	11¼
Mule " " 40's	11
" " " 50's	12⅛
" " " 60's	15
" " Egyptian 40's	16⅞
" " " 50's	15
" " " 60's	11

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 19.

The local cotton market was closed owing to general public holiday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

There is easier money and an improvement in the cash balances. The percentage working out at over 44 caused the directors of the Bank of Bengal to reduce the bank rate at today's meeting from five to four per cent. Money is generally much cheaper and banks are obtaining their requirements at 2½ per cent. or lower.

In the Exchange Market no business is doing to-day. 1s. 4 7/16d. is the best rate quoted for credits. The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m. The Government Paper 3½ per cent. at Rs. 96-2 and small Rs. 96-6 and Rs. 96-7.

The Share Market showed some activity but business did not run into large figures.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, June 17.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. nil were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Bombay. } Rs. 10,40,000
Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 15/16 (Min. Rate) received full per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1 15/16 (Min. Rate) received full per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta —, do. do. Bombay 15·94, Madras 15·94
Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. —— were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 1,00,000
Rs. —— were allotted to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ (Min. Rate) received full per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ (Min. Rate) received full per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta 16/00 Bombay.—
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale. } Rs. 4,690,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 18.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £65; Copper Braziers £79¾; Yellow Metal £15/16s.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-5½ sellers; July August very steady not much doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India:—neglected; German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-7½ sellers. August: 9-9¾ sellers; October, December: opened firm closed quiet. E. A. F. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-10½ sellers; July, September; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-1¾; June value, 11 July, December; value. Raw Java C & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3; June value, 11-1¾ July, December; value. Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta; unchanged. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, unchanged.

Australian and American wheat:—unchanged. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¾; June, July, London: sellers canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅜; June, July; London; sellers, cana', quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7¾; June, July; done; dull.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85⅝; ex-ship 57½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51¾; June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs, ex-ship 47; June, July; Hamburg; sellers; quiet. Linseed Bombay, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers quiet. Linseed Calcutta 44; June, July; London, sellers, steady. Linseed Argentine c (La Plata) 41¾; June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-12-6; July, August; Hull; done steady.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37-9; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 39-9; General Tone of Tallow auction, quiet

BANK OF BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The Bank of Bengal rate was today reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

There was improvement in the share market to-day but business was again on a small scale.

The jute market was better and with many buyers at 63.8. It is reported that 64 has been done.

In the gunny market, a better tone is still in evidence. Sellers are former in their ideas of a higher level but buyers are backward.

NOSE TELEPHONE.

NEW TRANSMITTER TO CATCH NASAL SOUNDS.

Better and clearer telephone messages are said to be produced by the aid of a new speaking instrument designed by Dr. Jules Glover, who has found that the nose plays a great part in the production of the sounds in speech which are lost at present. The mouth alone is now used when speaking into a telephone except in the cases of certain Continental types of instrument where one talks against a small flat sound-box.

The speaking-piece of Dr. Glover's instrument is made up of two parts, one for the mouth, the other for the nose, and the combined effect has given very satisfactory results over long distances.

The nasal sounds are more delicate than those of the mouth, and in consequence the inventor has had to devise a more sensitive microphone for the nose than for the mouth. This is, however, merely a matter of electrical adjustment and has been carried out with success. It is, said Dr. Glover in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, the syllables an, un, on, in, and ma, me, mi, mo, mu for which the nasal part of his microphone is chiefly required.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	17,05
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6⅛ o/o	12-.;
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6⅛	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	6⅛ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50.	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld, ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/c	28
The Poona Bank: ..	..	..	..
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/c	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.	10 o/c	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	10 o/c	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank.	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/c	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A / 12 B	.. / do.	7 o/c / 7 o/c	£21 / £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/c	87XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	895
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	Dec.	5	150
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,1.5
Chatia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	890
Choksi Silk ..	..	20	433
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475.
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	117-18
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	521¼
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	193
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	525
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	375.4
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102¾ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6⅛	145XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Kaiser Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Ks. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	192/8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,365
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,490
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	252/8
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1.095
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	161/4
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,393
Sun ..	Oct.	..	133/12
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	292-8
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1.742-8
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton {C. / P.	.. / ..	Nil. / Nil.	4-0 / 660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6⅛	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	95⅛
Chond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7⅛	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

	Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May 300	4,80)
Albert'Kurrachee ..	No 45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Au 62	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec. 15	209
Broach City ..	Oct. 14	130
Fort ..	Nov. 5	190
Godavery Valley ..	.. 6	95
Harvey and Sah'pty. ..	July 40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	.. 15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept. 5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct. 8½	1433¼
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	.. 7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept. 30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	.. 7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct. Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do. Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug 12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept. 78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov. 50	865
New Berar ..	Oct. 35	562/8
New Prince of Wales..	do. 45	750
Sind ..	Nov. 30	250
Surat City ..	Oct. 20	233
Valkari, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept. 40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	.. 12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	101
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpt...	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	205
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. { O. / P.	Mar.-Sep. / Sep.-Oct.	30 / 5	400 / 23-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6 %	270
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	20%	29½
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	170
Indian Mcntile. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30	300
Indian Cotton Oil Company { O. Old 100 / New Issue 25 / P 100	.. / .. / March.	10 / .. / 7 %	20 / 100 / 25 / 101
John Roberts & Co...	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.

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CLOTHING

FOR

HEALTH——COMFORT——ECONOMY.

AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS	6	for Rs.	24
DRESS SHIRTS	6	,, Rs.	33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit		Rs.	5

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30	27-4
35	31-5
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LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MOONEY.—June 10th, 1913, at Mhow, C.I., the wife of H. A. Mooney, of a son.

VANRENEN.—June 7th, at Simla, to Major and Mrs. G. R. Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WHITTLESEA—McQUEEN.—June 7th, at Calcutta, Charles Henry Whittlesea, of Camberwell, London, to Hope, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. McQueen, Partickhill, Glasgow.

DEATH.

PEDROZA.—June 5th, at Mr. J. W. Hendrick's residence, Telegraph Bungalow, Agra, Annie Pedroza, aged 62 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette, 6 a.m.
"Children's Day" throughout India as a thanksgiving for the Viceroy's recovery after the bomb outrage at Delhi.

SATURDAY, June 21.

First Harwood Football League Match.
Bombay Native General Library: Annual General Meeting, Framji Cowasji Institute 6-10 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Meeting of Members, 7-30.

MONDAY, June 23.

Bombay Corporation, 3-49.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
Royal Opera House, Dancing Festival, two performances, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 20, 1913.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

It is a commonplace of contemporary politics that the Balkan war has profoundly affected the old balance of power in Europe. The disappearance of Turkey is of vital moment to the Triple Alliance, for Turkey might have been depended on to hold the Balkan States in check should a war between Russia and Germany ever occur, in which event it used to be generally assumed that Slaventum would concentrate its gigantic strength in a final effort to overthrow Germanentum. The attitude of the Slav States in such a war, whatever may be their differences on other matters, hardly admits of any doubt. The overthrow of Russia would involve the lesser Slav States in certain ruin, for the victorious Power would not hesitate to carry its victory to the furthest possible limit, by dealing a shattering blow at Slavdom. What happened in the campaign against Turkey would happen again, the Balkan States would sink their mutual differences in order to combine against a secular enemy which threatens them with extinction. The emergence of the Balkan States, therefore, on the ruins of the Turkish Empire has created a new situation in the Near East which is slowly modifying international politics. To Germany, especially, the results of the recent war have a profound significance. To begin with, she can no longer hope to neutralise the power of the Balkan States by playing off Turkey against them. Secondly, the position of her ally, Austria, is by no means strong. The bitter internecine conflicts between the Austro-Germans and the Hungarian Magyars on the one hand, and between these both and the subject nationalities they have so long managed to hold in check have rendered her incapable of facing a European war with any degree of confidence. As we said the other day, the position of Austra-Hungary, with the rulers in a minority and divided among themselves is analogous to that of Turkey before the recent debacle. Austria, in fact, has taken up the role of the sick man of Europe. An external war would be a calamity for Austria-Hungary, for the subject nationalities, which are always in a state of partial revolt, would undoubtedly make a determined attempt to throw off the yoke they hate. Already the Balkan war has stirred up Slav feeling in Austria-Hungary and added materially to the anxieties of the Dual Monarchy. Whether Austria-Hungary will be able to conciliate the Slav elements by a revision of the constitution and a rearrangement of the component states, by assuming a definitely Slavonic colour—the eagle with two heads acquiring a third—is a question which is not easy to answer. Failing such a solution, there is no course open to Austria-Hungary, menaced by Slav Powers on her southern and north-eastern frontiers but to abandon her Slav subjects and coalesce with Germany. There is no love lost between Austro-Germans and Hungarian Magyars, but Hungary left to herself cannot possibly withstand the hostile pressure of Slavonic elements. Even supposing Austria-Hungary does conciliate the Slav populations by a rearrangement of the consititution, the fact cannot be overlooked that the Austro-Hungarian Army, containing as it does a large proportion of Slavs, cannot be depended on in a war with a Slav Power That, again, would weaken her power of rendering effective assistance to Germany in any war in which the Triple Alliance may be called upon to measure its strength with the Triple Entente. There remains the position of Italy to consider. Italy has certainly not been an enthusiastic ally. That Austria and Italy have not gone to war with each other is entirely due to the accident of their alliance with Germany. Moreover, Italy has painful preoccupations in Tripoli and in any event she cannot be expected to bring effective strength to bear in a war which may result in the aggrandisement of Austria.

The effect of this disturbance of the balance of power on the foreign policy of England cannot be fully determined yet. England's interest in the maintenance of the balance of power is that no foreign Power should become so predominant over all others as to be able to devote its whole strength without fear of molestation from any other quarter to the destruction of British power. Historically, in the early part of the nineteenth century, such an upsetting of the balance of power as would have gravely imperilled England was caused by the ambitious career of Napoleon. The restoration of the balance of power had to be effected by the overthrow of Napoleon. Later in the nineteenth century, it was the main purpose of England to thwart the ambitions of Russia and the possibility of her menacing the ocean route to India. To that end, England befriended Turkey and headed off Russia, who then turned to seek an Asiatic dominion and an outlet into the Pacific by the acquisition of Port Arthur. Here again England's watchfulness, once she awoke to the danger, prevented the consummation of Russian ambition and dispelled the danger of the Russian menace in that quarter. Quite recently, it was German predominance in Europe and Germany's ambition to take her place in the sun that supplied the chief motive of England's foreign policy. The checking of Germany is the object with which the Triple Entente was established, and how effectively that object was attained has been shown by the events that followed the Agadir affair of 1911, when England was known to have promised the fullest armed co-operation with France and Russia in resisting Germany. That is a significant expression of England's whole attitude with regard to the balance of power. This is no mystic formula or some abominable fetish, as John Bright in his impatience (or ignorance) used to think. It is simply the doctrine of self-interest applied in the international sphere. It is not to England's interest that any Power should be in a position to dispose of the military and naval strength of Europe against England. It is immaterial whether there is or is not an undertaking on her part to fight other people's wars. It is a detail which does not affect the main question. If and when a situation arises in Europe which is likely to place it under the dominance of any state, or a number of states in combination, to menace British interests, it is England's duty to interfere to restore the balance of Power. Taking a comprehensive view of the European situation, it cannot be maintained that the result of the Balkan war has been such as to entail upon England the duty of reconsidering her position in relation to the other Entente Powers. Circumstances may change, but England's duty is ever the same to maintain the balance of power, although the method of doing so may be different from what it is now.

LAST OF MARCONI.

The House of Commons met on Wednesday to bury, not to praise, the Marconi affair. The process was attended with the necessary solemnities of speeches, expressions of regret for mistakes made and avowals that this sort of thing would never have happened had all the facts been known. Sir Rufus Isaacs rightly took the entire blame for the unhappy transaction, which was a mistake. That is all right; but when Sir Rufus says he did not see the direct relevance of his and his friends' deal in American Marconis when the subject was first mentioned in Parliament, he makes one wonder how so eminent a lawyer could possibly entertain such hazy notions of relevance! No doubt it is part of his case that the English and American Companies had no direct connection, but what on earth prevented him from telling the House of Commons, "There were rumours about my having dealt in Marconi shares. I dealt in the American Marconis, not in the English." His plea of want of direct relevance is worthless, for he proceeded to detail the irrelevant facts at the "Matin" trial. Nor can his statement that he dealt with Mr. Godfrey Isaacs not as a Government contractor but as a brother, pass muster. However ignorant Mr. Lloyd George may have been of the real facts, Sir Rufus could hardly have been unaware of his brother being at the head of the English Company, of that Company being in negotiation with the Post Office in respect of a still unconfirmed contract, and of his being a director of the American concern. It is not so much the failure to perceive the relevancy of the transaction as the desire to suppress all reference to it that accounts for Sir Rufus's omission to mention American Marconis at the first opportunity. It was when the suppression availed nothing that Sir Rufus saw the "relevancy" of mentioning it at the "Matin" trial. It was all a mistake no doubt; but a want of candour rare in English statesmen must be included in the mistake, of which both Sir Rufus and Mr. Lloyd George made plenary admission.

THE BORSTAL SYSTEM.

It is gratifying to learn that the Government of Bombay have now decided to follow the example of Bengal, Madras and Burma in establishing a school on the Borstal system in this Presidency. A Press Note which was issued yesterday, and which we publish in another column announces that the District Prison at Dharwar is being converted into a Borstal Institution and that the bulk of its present inmates will be transferred to the Convict Gang at Visapur. The prison will be open for admissions when the buildings for the schoolmaster and the warders now under construction are completed. Everyone must be agreed as to the wisdom of separation of the "juvenile adult" convict, as he is called, from his elder fellow prisoners. One of the gravest problems in criminology has always been the facility with which the young prisoner is turned, by association with older convicts in jail, and the difficulty of finding honest employment when he is released, into a habitual criminal. A lad who has succumbed in a moment of temptation and committed an offence for which he is sent to jail, will probably, if his punishment is of a truly and humanely reformatory character, and if he gets a helping hand when he leaves the prison gate, benefit by his experience, return to the world in a chastened mood and be eager to fight his way back to a decent place in Society. What too often happens, however, under the old prison system, is that the hard grinding penal system in which he passes his daily life embitters his soul and gradually hardens him against any sort of good influence, and on his release, unable to find the opportunity to earn an honest living, he readily finds his place in the society of the criminals he has been associated with in jail. The Borstal system segregates the young convict and turns its whole machinery on to the effort to humanise, educate and morally elevate him and when he leaves the jail sees that he is given a chance of leading an honest and law-abiding life. In this last, however, as is pointed out in the Official Note, the success of the system largely depends upon public co-operation, and the Governor-in-Council makes an earnest appeal to members of the public to assist these prisoners by finding employment for them, and by such other means as are available.

A SOUTH INDIAN STATESMAN.

The advocates of a "governing caste" in India would do well to peruse an excellent address delivered the other day by a distinguished retired Travancore official on the life and teachings of one of the most illustrious of South Indian statesmen, the late Sir A. Seshiah Sastri, K.C.S.I. In the course of this address, the lecturer, Mr. V. Nagam Aiya, dwells with pardonable pride on the unique services in the higher field of government and administration rendered by Sir A. Seshiah who was absolutely innocent of English training. And yet this eminent man was Dewan of the model State of Travancore, and subsequently Dewan and Dewan Regent of Pudukottah (1886-94), and so discharged the duties of his high office that, in the words of the late Lord Wenloch, he found the State "almost a wreck" and left it a "prosperous possession." Another Governor of Madras, Sir Arthur Havelock, recognised in him "one of the most able and remarkable personalities of Southern India," and Sir Arthur proceeded to say that he "felt it a privilege to draw on his rich store of wisdom, of knowledge and of experience." In a resolution of the Government of Madras issued after the demise of the statesman, Lord Ampthill bore testimony to the conspicuous services rendered by Sir Seshiah from 1848 to 1894. "In every position he filled," the Resolution stated, "his work was remarkable for its capacity and honesty of purpose." He was the terror of the corrupt wherever he served. He was a reformer, organiser and improver of things from first to last. He wrote English like an educated Englishman; indeed, an English admirer once said, "if I spoke English like Sir Madava Row and wrote it like Seshiah, I should be the greatest man in Europe."

And yet Sir Seshiah never went to England for education or training. Nor did Sir Madava Row, nor Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, nor Dewan Bahadur Regunadha Row. That English training might have helped them to do their work better we are not concerned to deny, although it is scarcely possible to conceive how, in their case, their work could have been bettered in any way. It is on record, however, that Sir T. Madava Row was emphatic in the expression of his opinion that Indian youths should not be exposed to the snares and perils of English city life by a prolonged stay in England for their studies at an *immature* age. The opinion of Sir Madava, who knew his countrymen better than the advocates of "a thorough English training for Indian boys," will be found interesting:

"To insist upon the youths of India proceeding to England and staying there and passing would in effect be to place a number of barriers in their way. They are, the great expense involved; great inconvenience; withdrawal from friends, guardians and natural well-wishers; risk of youth going astray; risk as to health; great loss of time; loss of touch with his own country and people; probable impairment of social status; a certain amount of denationalisation. These barriers would be insuperable to most classes and particularly to the Brahmin community, which has from time immemorial and through successive dominations, maintained intellectual and moral ascendency and social influence in India. As regards the best families, the plan would amount to a sentence of exclusion. Just imagine what the people would have felt if the Mahomedan rulers, even in the plenitude of their despotic strength and prosperity, had declared that no Hindu would be eligible to high office without going to Mecca and staying there several years."

Sir Madava preferred that Indians should go to England after completing their studies here, and at an age when they would not succumb to demoralising influences. But what the advocates of a thorough English training have they would not succumb to demoralising tion of Indian youths. The energetic and successful careers of men like Sir A. Seshiah and Sir T. Madava, is a standing refutation of the theory of the absolute indispensableness of a thorough English training.

DAY BY DAY.

A correspondent writes:—May I draw your attention to an omission in your appreciation of the late Canon Barnett? No reference is made therein to the visit paid by Canon and Mrs. Barnett to India in the nineties. I myself had the honour along with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. D. E. Wacha and a few others, of being introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Barnett. They were a charming pair. The Canon was a most beneficent gentleman, quite seraphic in countenance, calm in his conversation, but very thoughtful. One could read on his brow what was passing in his mind about Indian condition of poverty. Mrs. Barnett was a remarkable woman, quick in apprehension, very lively and genial in conversation, and withal so sympathetic. She was charming and her inquisitiveness was great. We greatly admired the pair and had the highest esteem for them. All through India they won golden opinions and were popular favourites. It was impossible, having once come into contact with this remarkable couple, ever to forget them.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of the Prophet of the Parsis and was observed as a public holiday. The day was not formerly recognised as a holiday, but the Government of Bombay last year declared it as such in view of representations made by the Zoroastrian Association and other Parsi public bodies. A meeting of Parsis was held at the Anjuman Fire Temple at Dhobitalao solemnly to observe the death anniversary of their Prophet with prayers and *Jasans*. Speeches were delivered and a resolution thanking the Government for declaring the day as a public holiday was passed. Zarthosta, according to the tradition of the Parsis, was killed in a Fire temple about 5,000 years ago by General Tur from Turkestan.

The announcement made by Reuter that Mr. J. C. Mitra is to give evidence before the Royal Currency Commission as representative of the Government of India is incorrect. Mr. J. C. Mitra is officiating Comptroller of India Treasuries. Mr. B. N. Mitra, Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department, has been deputed by the Government of India to give evidence before the Commission on their behalf. Mr. Mitra sailed last Saturday from Bombay.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior is expected to arrive in Simla as a guest at Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday the 2nd proximo.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge recently purchased three pictures representing types of Indian art from the school of Abanindra Nath Tagore, C.I.E. The first is a very delicate painting by Khitindranath Mozumdar. The subject is taken from the Sakuntala of Kalidas and Sakuntala herself is pictured with a sorrowful face taking leave of her flowers and trees in the hermitage at Kanwa. The second picture is a smaller one by Atul Krishna Mitter, which represents one of the heroic deeds of Sri Krishna. The third picture is by a young Mahomedan pupil of Abanindra Nath from Lucknow. It is a copy of the famous Moghul painting of the Emperor Shah Jehan, whose figure is in profile.

The Parsi Poverty Investigation Committee is now busy taking a special census of the Parsis in Bombay. This special census is a well organised statistical enquiry into the social and economic conditions of the community. Parsis are known all over the world for their catholic and sectarian charities. But, in spite of this the wail of poverty and destitution is said to be daily increasing in spite of the perennial flow of charity. This paradoxical situation has attracted the attention of the leaders of the community who firmly believe that many of their misapplied and indiscreet charities have tended to pauperise a particular class of their people. It was Mr. Dinshaw Wacha who more than twenty years ago, in a public meeting—when one of those present was the late Mr. Sorabji S. Bengalee, C.I.E. advised the Parsi community to hold an economic census. Following the principle of "Better late than never," this is now being done as a necessary preliminary to Charity Organisation. The "Parsi Poverty Investigation Committee" has determined to hold a special economic census of the whole Parsi community.

Through the medium of this special economic census of the Parsis, it is intended to collect facts and figures which should materially help the successful handling of some of the most complex problems, such as poverty, infant mortality, physical degeneration, insanitary dwellings, celibacy, standard of living, weak eye-sight, &c. The use of confidential envelopes and sealed boxes for collecting these census forms, is a guarantee against any danger of breaking confidence in regard to the private details of individual families. Only the Census-officer will be allowed to handle these private details for the purpose of tabulations which tabulations alone will be ultimately placed before the committee for its deliberations.

An Egyptian correspondent of a Moslem contemporary complains of the evil influence exercised by disaffected Albanians who are punished by the Porte with transportation to Egypt and suggests that steps should be taken to prevent their spreading the contagion of disloyalty to the Khalifate among British Egyptian subjects.

The British Government has found that Civil Servants are not too old at sixty-five. A white paper was recently issued by the Treasury announcing the decision to retain for prescribed periods the services of certain Civil Servants beyond the normal age of sixty-five years. Among the officers whose services are to be retained for limited periods are Sir Hupert F. Bartlet, Commissioner of Inland Revenue (not exceeding six months); Sir James B. Dougherty, Under-Secretary for Ireland; Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, solicitor, Customs and Excise, and Sir Robert Hunter, solicitor, Post Office (not exceeding twelve months in each case.)

Apropos of the cremation of the Burmese princess at Insein it may be noted that Buddhism is perhaps the only faith whose followers practise nearly every mode of disposal of the human dead. In the countries where original Buddhism is still to a great extent prevalent in its purity (Ceylon, Siam, and Burma) ordinary people are buried while the royalty, nobility and the hierachy are cremated with all the pomp and impresive ceremonial of a Hindu wedding. In some parts of China emblaming is in vogue. For the poor among the laity in Tibet the method is somewhat similar to the Parsi mode of disposal of the dead. An influential movement is set on foot in Mandalay under Mr. Taw sein Ko, the Director of Archæology, to discourage the extravagant funerals which financially cripple the Burmans, as much as weddings do the Hindus. But the reformers would be hard put to it to discountenance festivities which date from the death of the Buddha himself, according to the description of the sage's nirvana handed down to us in the sacred text of the Mahaparinibbansutta.

Insein, where the Railway trouble is still brewing is the Bandra of Rangoon. It used to be got at writes a correspondent, in 30 minutes but the progressive Burma Railways have extended the schedule time to 45 minutes. But as the time-table only indicates the times when the trains are expected to start at the earliest, much more time is consumed in daily travels to and fro by the suburban residents of Rangoon. Insein has the reputation of possesing the artesian wells of best potable water in all India. The Railway workshops are recruited from Anglo-Indian lads mostly, but there is a fair element of Zarbadis, progeny of Indian Moslem fathers and Burmese women. The lower grades are filled with Panjabis who make good carpenters. The pure Burmans look upon service in the workshops as *infra dig*!

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

EUROPEAN LANDLADY LYING UNCONSCIOUS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, June 19.

Madame Routh, a well-known boarding house-keeper in Infantry Road, has been lying unconscious from the effects of either veronal or antipyrin poisoning. Last night she was sinking, but at noon to-day the doctors in attendance notified a slight improvement in the condition of the heart. An empty phial without label and a letter and a sum of money were found in the room and the circumstances generally seem to point to self-administration owing to domestic troubles. The matter is in the hands of the police.

SIRDAR DALJIT SINGH'S ELECTION.

APPEAL REJECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, June 19.

The Government of India have disallowed the appeal which was lodged against the election of Sirdar Daljit Singh as member of the Imperial Council representing Punjab on the ground of disqualification owing to his receiving a salary from Government as Sub-Registrar.

It is stated in Mahomedan circles in India that Shefket Pasha was believed to be agitating for the dissolution of the Committee of Union and progress and the establishment of a new Society of Young Turks in the constitution, in which British parliamentary principles were to be adopted in preference to the regulations of any other European political assembly.

MARCONI DEBATE.

TENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

SIR R. ISAACS AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

FRANK CONFESSION OF ERROR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

No debate of recent years has aroused keener interest than that on the Report of the Marconi Committee to-day. The House of Commons was thronged and the atmosphere of uncertainty and personal interests involved caused tense excitement.

MR. CAVE'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Cave moved his Resolution, that "This House regrets the transactions of certain Ministers in American Marconi shares, and the want of frankness displayed by these Ministers in their communications on the subject to the House."

He said his task was an unpleasant one, but it was the duty of the Opposition to state firmly and clearly their view. He made no charge of personal corruption against any Minister. (hear, hear.) He did suggest, however, that two Ministers and one ex-Minister had committed breaches of certain rules and traditions of the House, without which public life was impossible.

SIR RUFUS' FATAL DECISION.

In moderate language Mr. Cave reviewed the facts disclosed before the Marconi Committee and dealt exhaustively with the share transactions. He spoke of Sir Rufus Isaacs's fatal decision to purchase ten thousand American Marconis from Mr. Harry Isaacs, and pointed out that in the first transaction the Ministers had made a big profit on information supplied by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, thus breaking the rule that no Minister should take any advantage or favours from a man contracting with the Government. They had broken another rule of public life by becoming interested in a Company, the profits of which depended upon the confirmation of a contract.

Viscount Helmsley seconded Mr. Cave's resolution, and then Sir Rufus Isaacs addressed the House.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

He announced at the outset that in accordance with the Speaker's ruling he and Mr. Lloyd George would retire from the House after making their statements. Whatever blame might attach to the transaction should fall on him, not on Mr. Lloyd George or Lord Murray, as it was he that introduced it to them.

NO IDEA OF CONCEALMENT.

Continuing, Sir Rufus Isaacs said that in the light of what had happened he agreed that the course which they pursued in keeping silence in October was a mistake. During the debate in October he was concerned in dealing with grave charges against Ministers. He did not deal with the question of the American Marconi transaction because he considered that it had no direct relevancy to the charges made. He did not mean that it was not necessary to mention the transaction to the Committee, but there had never been any idea of intentional concealment. He thought he was entitled to wait for the period which everybody then thought would be very short, nobody imagining that months would pass before Ministers would be summoned before the Committee.

AN ACCUSING FINGER.

Looking back, he felt that his mind was too full of the indignity of charges of corruption. When he returned from abroad he found magazines publishing charges in a cowardly fashion. Charges were whispered from house to house, and in the lobbies, and he felt that a finger was being pointed as he passed, and people were saying "That is the man who, it is said, made a huge fortune from information obtained as a Minister and by a disgraceful transaction."

NO INTENTION TO DECEIVE.

Sir Rufus Isaacs declared that the information which Mr. Cave put in the forefront of his indictment, to show the connection between the British and American companies, was unknown to him when he purchased the shares. Sir R. Isaacs hoped that none would hesitate to accept his statement. There had never been the faintest intention to deceive any member of the House. He emphasised that in the purchase of American Marconis, whatever might be said as to its wisdom, there was no suggestion that he had acted dishonestly or in bad faith.

He then proceeded to deal with the question as to whether the transaction was discreet. It was absurd, he said, to suggest that Godfrey Isaacs made an offer conferring a favour or advantage, especially when he had bought from Harry Isaacs at market prices. Godfrey's offer was made not as a contractor, but as a brother. (Ministerial cheers).

"I SAY IT WAS A MISTAKE."

Sir Rufus said that although he thought the transactions were quite unobjectionable, he affirmed that if he had known all he knew now he would not have entered into them. He had acted perfectly openly. In conclusion, Sir Rufus Isaacs, said, "I have given the matter careful consideration, and I say solemnly, sincerely, and in language not too kind to myself, that it was a mistake to purchase those shares.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George then made his statement.

He also denied that there had been any intention of concealment. He would be deeply grieved if the House thought that he had been lacking in respect for it, or in frankness towards it. They had decided that the Committee would afford the best opportunity of presenting the facts. Their decision was a mistake in judgment, not in candour towards the House. If facts which he had since learned had been known to him then, he would never have entered into the transaction, not because it was wrong in itself, but because it would lend itself to misconstruction.

"NOXIOUS FUMES OF SLANDER."

The charges of corruption had been exploded, but noxious fumes of slanders were still poisoning the atmosphere in which they were now discussing minor charges of indiscretions. He was appealing for justice. He appealed for these charges to be considered fairly, removed as far as possible from that atmosphere.

Regarding the question whether the matter was judicious or discreet, he admitted that it was neither, and he would certainly not go through it again. There was, however, a vast difference between indiscretion which might be acknowledged and rebuked, and indiscretion in a private investment, which warranted a solemn vote of censure of the House. Whatever he did, he did *bona-fide* in his own name. If he did anything wrong he had no notion of it at the time. When he entered into the transaction there was no controversy about the Marconi agreement, which was regarded as an accomplished fact.

ENGAGED WITH THE COAL STRIKE.

Mr. Lloyd George added that he had nothing to do with the negotiations; he was busily engaged with the coal strike. That was perhaps why he overlooked the question of ratification. He regarded the transaction as an investment.

OPERATING ON BORROWED MONEY.

Regarding the idea that he was operating on borrowed money for a rise, he declared that he was not bound to borrow. It was carelessness on his part, but no man leading a strenuous public life could always be going into his accounts. The misfortune was that he had not done so.

Every public man had to face calumnies, slanders and insults. He did not complain of that, but what had deeply pained him was the anxiety given to thousands of comrades in great struggles, lest his thoughtless deed might jeopardise, even for an hour, the causes which he regarded as a religion.

In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George said he was conscious of having done nothing bringing a stain on the honour of a Minister of the Crown. "If you will, I acted thoughtlessly, carelessly and mistakenly, but I acted innocently, openly and honestly. That is why I confidently place myself in the hands not merely of my political friends, but of members in all parts of the House."

Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George then left the House, all Ministerialists rising and cheering and waving handkerchiefs.

LORD R. CECIL.

Lord Robert Cecil defended his report. He contended that the transactions were gambling transactions in which Ministers ought not to engage. He did not charge them with corruption, but with grave impropriety, and asked the House not to sanction a precedent which opened the door wide for corruption in future.

OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. Buckmaster moved an amendment declaring that the House accepted the Ministers' statements and repudiated the false charges which had been proved wholly unfounded. Mr. Burt seconded the amendment.

Mr. Parker, Labour Member of the Committee, said he was delighted with the Ministers' frank admission of a blunder. There had been grave indiscretion, but it was not the duty of the House to send them into the wilderness while Directors of Railways in the House voted an increase in rates, and Directors in Armament Companies voted for increased armaments.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said that for months he had been indicated as one of the Ministers concerned in corrupt transactions, but now he was not mentioned at all. He warmly claimed that any action of his was due entirely to his desire to render his best service for the great interests in his charge. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir Richard Essex, Liberal Member of the Committee, defended the Majority Report.

PREMIER TO RESUME DEBATE.

Mr. Asquith will resume the debate to-morrow, Mr. Balfour following immediately.

HONOURABLE AMENDS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 19.

"Honourable Amends," and "Frank Apology," are headings in to-day's papers descriptive of the statements of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, which are generally regarded as clearing the air, and relieving both Liberals and Parliament of a great embarrassment, enabling the House of Commons honourably to treat the incident as closed.

PARTY OPINION.

Moderates on both sides hope that some resolution will be jointly approved, noting the Ministers' confession of indiscretion, and recording the fact that the charge of corruption is unfounded, while some Unionists object to Mr. Buckmaster's amendment as condoning the proceedings of the Ministers from beginning to end, and hope that Mr. Cave's resolution will be pressed to a division.

MR. BUCKMASTER'S AMENDMENT.

The Liberals declare that Lord Robert Cecil's remarks left only one course open to Liberals, and Mr. Buckmaster took it. They say that the Unionist leaders missed their opportunity in not inviting Mr. Cave to withdraw his motion after the Ministers had made their statements.

A WARNING TO POLITICIANS.

Whatever be the result of the debate, the papers are of opinion that the whole episode will be a warning to other politicians for years to come.

SILK GOODS FROM FAR EAST.

FREE IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 18.

The Customs Committee of the Chamber has agreed to the Bill extending the concession of free import into France of certain commodities to apply to pure silk goods from the Far East intended for embroidery.

DOVER ELECTION.

LIBERALS WILL NOT OPPOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The Liberals will not oppose Mr. Duncannon at Dover.

SULTAN RECEIVES INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, June 18.

Dr. Ansari, Director of the All India Medical Mission, cabled from Constantinople on the 17th instant:—His Imperial Majesty Khalifatul Muslimeen graciously received the All India Medical Mission to-day. His Majesty was deeply touched by the sympathy and assistance of the Indian Moslem brethren and commanded the members of the mission to convey to them his great appreciation and thanks. His Majesty also individually thanked the members and invoked God's blessings on them.

PARISH CHURCH BURNT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Rowley parish church, near Dudley, has been burned down. The fire is believed to be due to incendiarism.

TURKISH PLOT.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

WHOLESALE DEPORTATIONS.

KIAMIL'S SONS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

The Government appears to have the situation well in hand and is displaying great activity.

450 prominent members of the Opposition and others have been deported to Sinope.

Three sons and a grandson of Kiamil Pasha have escaped to Piraeus in an Italian steamer.

PERSIAN PRETENDER'S PROGRESS.

COSSACKS TO STOP HIS MARCH ON KERMANSHAH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, June 19.

A telegram received here from Kermanshah states that Salar-ed-Dowleh is fifty miles north of Henneh, in Kurdistan, and that 450 Persian Cossacks are there to prevent him reaching Kermanshah.

EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO BE ABOLISHED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAIRO, June 19.

Hussein Pasha, Minister of Justice, has started for Europe with a decree for the signature of the Khedive, who is now in Europe. The decree abolishes the General Assembly and increases the powers and numbers of the Legislative Council, which will henceforth be elected by the people.

FIGHT BETWEEN SEAMEN'S UNIONS.

ONE MAN FATALLY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

A fight took place between rival Seamen's Unions at Glasgow yesterday, and one man was fatally wounded by a revolver shot. One of the Union officials has been arrested.

CALCUTTA BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

EUROPEAN CASHIER CONVICTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The case in which A. E. Capetiens, late cashier of Taxi Cab Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 6,000 belonging to the said Company, was on Wednesday concluded after a protracted hearing before Mr. Salik, Police Magistrate of Alipore. Mr. Ashgar, counsel on behalf of the accused, urged that Capetiens could never have defalcated the amount of Rs. 6,000 and that it must have been done by other officers of the firm. Counsel further urged that, some time ago, the key of the iron safe was lost and the amount might have been extracted from the safe.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GRANT.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT FOR CRIMINAL TRIBES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned a grant of land in Rakhadian, Sialkot District, to the Salvation Army to be used as an Agricultural Settlement for criminal tribes. The experimental settlement will begin at once and the 32nd Lancers will shortly vacate their farm on this rakh.

MRS. PANKHURST'S CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Mrs. Pankhurst's condition is serious.

TERMS OF ALLIANCE.

BULGARIA'S REPLY.

SERVIA'S CHERISHED DESIRE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, June 19.

Bulgaria's reply to the Servian demand for revision of the Treaty of Alliance will be presented to-day. It is understood that the reply insists upon adhesion to the terms of the Alliance, alleging that Servia's demand for modification is inspired by a long-cherished desire to extend Servian territory at the expense of Bulgaria.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN BULGARIA.

HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

A severe earthquake has visited Bulgaria especially at Tirnovo, where hospitals, barracks, churches and schools have been wrecked.

Twenty-one killed and 127 injured have been extricated from the ruins.

Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered at Teoranovitzi.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

"WAITING TO COME OUT AGAIN."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 19.

"To strike or not to strike" is the question which is at present engaging the attention of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. While the officials of the Society are meeting daily in Madras and discussing the situation, the trustees of that body in Bombay are, it is said, deliberating as to the action to be taken in the case of the men of several departments of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway who have been locked out.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has expressed his willingness to receive a deputation of the men's representatives which, it is understood, will be led by Messrs Short Bewes and Co., the Society's solicitors.

It was decided at a meeting of the officials of the Society at the Commercial Hotel at which Mr. Yardley presided, to await the result of the deputation before deciding what action to take in the matter of calling out another strike on the Railway. It was also announced that the trustees of the Society would meet on Wednesday in Bombay to consider what steps should be taken with regard to what was described as the highhandedness of the Railway officials in Madras.

Unrest is reported to be spreading all along the line and no one can say what will happen. The Society's officials declare that though several of the strikers have returned to duty which they did under the orders of their "General," the men are far from satisfied with their prospects and they are only waiting for a word of command to come out again.

LOCKED OUT RAILWAY SERVANTS.

LORD PENTLAND REFUSES INTERVIEW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 19.

Messrs. Short, Bewes and Co., Solicitors of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, write:—

His Excellency Lord Pentland has not agreed to grant any interview to the representatives of the men locked out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and add, nor so far as we are aware, has he ever been approached in the matter.

RAILWAY UNREST.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN BURMA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 18.

The situation on the Burma Railway is normal again. The menials at Malwegon who went on strike on Tuesday night have all returned to work last evening and the slight congestion of goods traffic which resulted from the strike is fast being relieved. From all other parts of the line reports have been received that the men are working as usual.

PACIFICATOR OF TIBET.

WILL ARRANGE AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND.

WANCHEN TO VISIT INDIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, June 18.

A Manifesto appoints Wanchen, who has been Controller of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai since the Revolution, as Pacificator of Tibet, replacing Wentsungyao as Chinese Envoy. He will arrange an agreement with the British authorities. The appointment of the Pacificator will not interfere with the Darjeeling conference.

Wanchen will probably visit Szechuan to establish more friendly relations with the Tibetan representatives before proceeding to India.

The Government states that it is not intended that any Pacificator shall at present enter Tibet.

It is understood that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has approved of the appointment.

CHINA AND TIBET.

PACIFICATORS NOMINATED AT PEKING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that Reuter wires from Peking that a Manifesto appoints Wanchen, at present Controller of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, and Hanming, Ex-governor of Canton, as pacificators of Tibet.

The latter is associated with the Governor of Kiangsi in their opposition to the Central Government, and refused.

Wachen is expected to replace Wenthung-Yao at the Darjeeling Conference.

Sir J. Jordan has approved the intention of the pacificators to enter Tibet but prior to the conference Wanchen goes to the Syechuan frontier to endeavour to establish friendly relations with the Tibetans there.

PILOT CHARGED WITH BEING DRUNK.

ENQUIRY AT RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 19.

A marine enquiry was held to-day by the District Magistrate, as president, with two assessors, into the charge against first grade licensed pilot J. T. Robertson, of being either under the influence of drugs or liquor when disembarking from the outward steamer of the pilot brig, deposed to having received information on May 24 from pilot H. W. Jones of Robertson having staggered on to the top of the sky light and then on the chair.

D. Wylie and H. W. Jones, pilots, and R. Tratiles, mate of the pilot brig, all deposed to Robertson being drunk.

Captain Wiltshire of Edayana and T. Hall, Chief Officer, gave evidence to the effect that Robertson was perfectly sober on the bridge at dinner and before he went into the boat he was all right. If he had had liquor they would have seen it. He also carried out his duties on board perfectly well.

J. G. Dainty, pilot, who was in the boat with Robertson gave evidence that he did not smell liquor of Robertson and that he appeared in a semi-conscious state and that he noticed no liquor in the boat on May 26. Witness, on questioning Robertson, was told that he used to apply a nasal spray of cocaine for asthma.

Robertson's statement to the Court showed that he had been suffering for years past from bronchial asthma and was in the habit of using Dr. Tucker's Nasal Spray. On the occasion he took the Edavana the tube of the spray was jammed and he took some of the liquid after leaving the bridge. He must have swallowed more than he intended and collapsed and did not know what took place thereafter. He denied having taken any alcohol.

Dr. A. E. Korb, Port Health Officer, and Major Fenton gave evidence in support of Robertson.

Mr. De Glanville, appearing for Robertson, asked the Court to accept the evidence of the Captain and Chief Officer of Edvana and Pilot Dainty and said there was no misconduct if a man took accidentally an overdose of drug and that was what really happened here. Counsel asked the Court to discard the story of the other side as incredible, and to completely exonerate his client.

The finding of Court was then recorded and will be forwarded in ordinary course to local Government.

MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIP FOR COMMUNITIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, June 19.

The Punjab Government having allotted scholarships for the Matriculation by communities instead of by merits, the Indian Association, Lahore, has resolved to make a representation to Government praying the withdrawal of this new departure.

GALLIA'S ADVENTURES.

AMAZING VOYAGE.

PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

AT SEA FOR 13 DAYS INSTEAD OF 16 HOURS.

MUTINOUS CREW.

We have received the following account of the adventures of the S.S. Gallia from a gentleman who was on board the vessel during her recent trying experience, when it was feared in Bombay that she had been lost.

The Gallia left Bombay on June 5th to perform a voyage which should have lasted about 16 hours. Misfortune after misfortune befell her, however, and she lay at anchor for a week in the greatest danger before she was found by the Port Tug Rose which had been sent to her assistance.

Her adventures did not end then, however, for it was not till Wednesday that the writer of the following account was able to leave her and proceed to Bhavnagar.

Thursday June 5.

The S. S. Gallia left the dock about 11 a.m. with only half an engine room crew, which had been a divided one, serang's and tindal's men. The latter cleared out, no doubt, owing to some difference of opinion between their respective leaders. With such a large defection it was practically useless trying to recomplete the crew. And there was no alternative but to send hurriedly to the shipping office for an entirely new engine room crew. This was done, the vessel, however, being safely taken out of dock into the stream with the serang's men. She anchored off Ballard Pier soon after noon, but it was about 5-30 before the ship's clerk arrived with the new men, a somewhat ragged looking lot. In spite of orders to the contrary, the boats which brought them off shipped away without taking the remnants of the old crew with them, and, much to the Captain's annoyance, one of the ship's life-boats had to be put out to take them ashore, entailing a further delay of about two hours. After this boat had departed it transpired that some three or four men had accompanied them on board and would not leave until they had obtained their money. After much argument there was no alternative but to advance the serang half a month's wages for all the crew, and, taking the chance of the men not clearing out upon their arrival at Bhavnagar, a return to Bombay. Then with much difficulty a tonie was hailed and the aforesaid wretched merchants put ashore.

Meantime the lifeboat had returned, and by the time the new crew had settled down in the quarters, and those appointed to first duty were at their stations it was well after 8 p.m.

The pilot, who had waited most patiently, was no doubt thoroughly relieved when the ship got under way, and so were all on board, as there was still time to fulfil the original intention of arriving at Bhavnagar on Friday evening's tide.

After encroaching heavily on the abundant supply of comestibles provided for the one-day trip those not on duty retired to rest with the comfortable thought that they were well ahead of the monsoon.

BUNKERS ON FIRE.

Friday, June 6.

All went well till about 1 a.m. when the vibration of the engines was noticed to falter considerably, and it also became apparent that the light of Bombay was fading far less rapidly than legitimate hope justified. However there was no occasion for immediate concern, but morning arrived with the ship still at half-speed owing to a blown out jointing of the high press cylinder cover in the port engine. After a consultation between the Captain and the Chief Engineer it was decided to stop while the necessary repairs were made, and a few minutes later the Gallia was rolling inertly in the trough of the waves, a small discomfort that could be cheerfully endured in the anticipation of shortly proceeding once more at full speed. Meantime breakfast came as a comforting need, but was rudely disturbed by the sudden announcement from the Chief Engineer that the bunkers were on fire and that the engine room repairs would have to stand over in consequence. It was found necessary to flood the coal, and eventually the fire having been got under the work of straightening up was begun.

About tiffin time an attempt was made to start, which did not however last very long, as the accumulation of

(*Continued on Page 6.*)

ALLIA'S ADVENTURES.

(Continued from Page 5.)

ter from the flooding of the bunkers d collected in the stoke hold and rously affected the working of the ilers, bringing down the steam. so, owing to the water awash at e bottom of the boilers, serious aking had commenced in the ash, and was essential to bring down pres- re and take prompt steps to pump e water. Still further, the water hich had logged in the bottom had rried with it a quantity of small al, which caused the pumps to oke, and with the water still sing now round the boiler it was ost difficult to get at the seat of the ouble and clear the refuse coal away. n using the feed pump it was found hat the bottom joint of the water cy- nder had carried away, so that on ach pumping of the boilers an addi- ion was made to the quantity of water already in the engine room. This ould not be seen at the time as the eat of the trouble was about 18 inches nder water.

"NOT UNDER CONTROL."

Darkness found the position prac- ically unchanged and the steamer till drifting. Another vessel, pre- umably of the Bombay Steam Navi- gation Co., passed quite close during he night, no doubt observing the "not under control" signal which the Gallia was displaying. As there ap- peared no need for outside assistance he soon resumed her course. Not long afterwards a particularly heavy thunderstorm burst, presumably the harbinger of the monsoon.

Saturday June 7.

Owing to the leakage of the boilers water had to be fed in from time to time in order that a sufficient supply of steam might be obtained to work the pumps, and as the latter continued to give trouble the water gained ground so seriously in the stokehold and engine room that all hands were turned on to assist in baling it out by means of drums drawn up to the ash-hoists.

Seeing the state of affairs Captain Jones decided to anchor, for although the ship was still some thirty miles from shore, he considered it advisable to keep on the track for Bhavnagar by this means, as otherwise a consider- able set-in would take place owing to the stray current. About 1 p.m. an effort was made to start with one engine, but after a few hours it had to be abandoned as the steamer was barely making steerage way. Evening saw a decided increase in the velocity of the wind, and another thunderstorm was experienced during the night.

The engine staff was further handi- capped by the high pressure feed pump slide valve bracket breaking, thus rendering this, the most efficient pump useless. During this time it was im- possible to put anything but salt water into the boilers, and not being able to freshen up by blowing, since, the stokehold bilges being full of ash, coal and water it was impossible to get at the blow-down casks, the density was necessarily increased very rapidly.

AN ANXIOUS NIGHT.

Sunday June 8.

Sunday was devoted to work in the stokehold and engine room. The weather was more windy and showery, there was a considerable swell, and during the night the monsoon set in earnest. In spite of all efforts the Chief Engineer was still unable to attempt another start.

Monday, June 9.

Monday provided proper monsoon weather and all portholes had to be closed owing to the rising seas. In the afternoon, in view of the increas- ingly unfavourable weather conditions the Chief Engineer suggested another attempt to get under way, but on coming to the point it was not even found possible to raise the anchor. By evening it was evident that a really bad night was to be expected. The discomforts and anxieties of the situa- tion were by no means lessened by the breakdown of the dynamo some time previously, thus cutting off the electric light, and but for an occasional lantern the ship was in utter darkness.

The night was rough, and as the ship was waterlogged, she stood the rolling very badly, and when swinging to the flood tide in the height of the gale kept sheering wildly from one side to the other, till she was steadied by the other anchor being dropped underfoot. This was a timely precaution on the Captain's part, but was not taken until the most urgent necessity demanded, and the safety of the ves- sel was absolutely at stake, as had the first anchor dragged, fouling the second, the vessel which at that time had no steam would have been placed in serious jeopardy. It was with pro- found relief that the night was thus ridden out.

Tuesday June 10.

Bad weather continued, blowing a gale, until Thursday evening, when both wind and sea moderated for a few hours. In the morning the Chief Engineer made an internal inspection of the port boiler, which had been allowed to cool down entirely, and with the knowledge thus obtained, was able to effect certain re- pairs. This boiler had all along given more trouble than the starboard boiler, and he confidently expected to be able to provide sufficient steam to make a start by about 1 a.m. on Wednesday. Meantime the second anchor was taken up in readiness again.

About 9 p.m. a ship's light was ob- served approaching from a southerly direction, and it was thought that this was possibly a vessel sent out in search from Bombay, but before reaching the Gallia she changed her direction and disappeared from sight. As there seem- ed every prospect of getting under way very shortly, no attempt was made to attract her attention by signals, as had she been in search of the Gallia she would have presumably stood on.

Unfortunately another disappoint- ment was in store as once more steam could not be got beyond a certain point, but it has to be remembered that every scrap of coal on board was by this time thoroughly sodden with salt water, and, in fact, all that was left was what was being recovered from the bunkers.

The weather about this time rapidly became much worse again, and a night very similar to the last was passed, with this exception, that the bulk of the water having by now been got out of the stokehold and engine room the vessel was behaving in a more sea- worthy manner and coming up well from every roll.

THE SITUATION ACUTE.

Wednesday, June 11.

On Wednesday the men continued to work, as they had done throughout, in clearing the engine room and stokehold of water and coal, and a quantity of the latter commodity was transferred to the 'tween decks for drying. It looked very poor fuel after all it had gone through, and in addition to being thoroughly salted was mixed with much ash and clinker.

At no moment since the breakdown could the position be described as com- fortable, but with the heavy monsoon weather prevailing the discomfort was particularly acute when the steamer tended to turn to the tide, as owing to the strong wind also holding her she often got betwixt and between and almost rolled her funnel out in the trough of the tremendous swell.

DIET OF RICE AND SUGAR.

So far no mention had been made of food, a subject which assumes vast im- portance when a voyage expected only to last a few hours becomes indefinitely lengthened into many days. In this department it also misfortune was en- countered from the first. Owing to the carelessness of those in charge of the ice, not only was the supply of this use- ful commodity reduced to water at the end of the first few hours, but in conse- quence the meatstuffs on board were quickly rendered unfit for consumption, and the hope of the ship in the way of fresh meat was concentrated upon two chickens and a like number of cocks. The lash of these unhappy birds bowed to its inevitable fate on Monday. The stock of soda water was exhausted on Sunday and the supply of fresh- water henceforth jealously conserved, the precious liquid being doled out in small quantities only. Bread became a luxury and by Tuesday a regretted dream, its place being taken for a short time by a mixture of flour and water served up in a form not un- like a pancake—but in con- sistency how dissimilar! Vege- tables lasted well, but by Wednes- day all on board were reduced to a spare diet consisting of rice and sugar, to supply which the cargo had to be broached, with the few remaining trea- sures of tinned stuff as a rare treat until they too gave out.

Instead of moderating as all on board had hoped, the weather continued to get worse, and by night time the condi- tions were cyclonic. A most anxious night was passed, and had not most of the water been pumped out of the ship by this time it is difficult to imagine what might have happened. Sleep was about impossible owing to the vio- lent motion of the ship, where anything which was not of a fixed nature found legs and indulged in a demoniacal dance.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

Thursday June 12.

Morning finding the Gallia within the dangerous zone of the cyclone made drastic measures imperative, and in order to fire damp and im- provised coal it was necessary to resort to bunking up most available woodwork on board includ- ing passenger fittings. Further assistance was found for the fires in the shape of a quantity of sugar and oilcake, part of the cargo. A moderate pressure of steam was ob- tained on one boiler, and a start made as soon as possible, but after about four hours, which advanced the ship only ten miles, anchor had to be dropped again, but in better weather. The work of breaking up wood went on apace to enable a further strenu- ous effort if possible on the following day.

In the course of the gale one life- boat was stove in and another damaged; while the ship set in some six and a half miles towards shore.

HELP AT LAST!

Friday June 13.

Friday dawned with the first glimpse of the sun for five days, but with only rice, sugar and a small supply of water in the way of com- missariat. Amidst much excitement a vessel was reported in sight and at about 11-30 a.m. the Bombay Port Trust tug, "Rose," with the assistant Port Officer himself on board, came alongside and reported that she had been out two days in search. Mega- phone conversation between Com- mander Shearne, R.I.M. and Captain Jones took place. The latter was of opinion that it would be dangerous, if not almost impossible, to try and tow nearly 100 miles against the monsoon under the condition prevailing, and pressed to be taken on to Bhavnagar to which direction the weather should be improving hourly. But all that Commander Shearne could undertake to do was to see the ship to Jafferbad. The towing hawser was then most skilfully floated down to the Gallia, and, at first slowly, but, as the weather improved, more quickly, way was made and anchorage off Jaffera- bad reached about 5 a.m. on Saturday.

FIREMEN STRIKE.

Saturday June 14.

Having come thus far the firemen apparently thought that no further work was required of them, and that they could coerce the Captain into arranging for them to return to Bombay in the "Rose," for induce the "Rose" to continue towing to Bhavnagar. But this was impossible, and the anchor was hove and the tow- ing hawser slipped soon after.

It was a strange thing that on Saturday morning three of the fires were found choked, and in such a way that it really appeared to be malicious work on the part of the firemen. Thus a further set-back was incurred, as, in consequence, the fires had to be drawn and the furnaces cleaned. But for this mishap progress might have been made towards Bhavnagar, the engine could have provided suffi- cient steerage way of two or three knots and the strong tides would have done the rest.

IMPROVISING SAILS.

The remainder of the day was occupied in getting together more fuel, and in improving sails. The firemen had resolutely refused to re- turn to duty with the exception of eight loyal men, who for their own sakes had to be brought aft. The remaining twenty-five were driven and kept forward, their attitude being most threatening, with much talk of breaking in the water tanks and molesting members of the crews.

About 8 p.m. the gallant ship Gallia, having exhausted her available steam in raising the anchor, set sail with the flood tide, she carried a jib, and fore and main trysails; two awnings were rigged as squen sails on yards improvised from awning rafter; and in addition all the boat sails—an astonishing spectacle. Thus seventeen miles were accomplished till the ebb tide set in, when anchor was dropped and sails furled.

Sunday June 15.

Thirty-five miles were sailed on the morning flood tide, and at 8-15 a.m. Kutpar Lighthouse was signalled and asked to report to owners in Bombay by telegraph. Two hours later the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's steamer Ponani from Bhavnager passed and offered assistance which was declined with thanks and a re- quest to report on arrival in Bombay. Gopinath Point was passed and the ebb tide setting in soon afterwards anchor was again dropped.

Monday June 16.

It was hoped that this day was to see the Gallia perform the last lap of the voyage and sail into port on flood tide. But to the chagrin of all on board, when raising the anchor a serious mishap occurred to the windlass, and the attempt had to be abandoned.

At the moment the B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Virawa came in sight, bound for Bhavnagar, and on being signalled was asked to report and to request the Bhavnager Port Trust launch to attend the Gallia.

Friday June 17.

All day the ship remained at anchor while the engineers did their best to repair the windlass.

LEFT IN A SAFE ANCHORAGE.

Wednesday June 18.

These repairs were still incomplete on Wednesday and when the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's steamer Kavari came in sight it was decided that Mr. Portlock, who was on board the Gallia, had better proceed to Bavnager with a view to make suit- able arrangements for assisting the ship—if only by sending down fresh provisions and more fuel. Mr. Port- lock was accordingly transhipped, as was also the writer of this diary, the latter at least with relief, though intermixed with some feelings of sentiment for the ship which had con- trived so nobly to hold together for fourteen exciting days.

The Gallia faded from sight in a safe anchorage, and in some hope of short- ly completing her momentous voyage; with this consolation in mind the two passengers by the Kavari considered themselves absolved from the sin of base desertion.

NOTE.—It must, of course be under- stood that this is in no way an official account, and is not necessarily correct in every detail. It merely epitomises personal impressions of a passenger by the S. S. Gallia.

BENGAL REPRESENTATIVES ON VICEROYS'S COUNCIL.

SUIT TO HAVE ELECTION SIT ASIDE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 19.

At the High Court on Thursday before the Master in Chambers, a plaint was presented by Babu Dwijen- dra Mohan Ghose on behalf of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu against the Hon. the Maharajah of Nashipur and the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banner- jee for a declaration that the last election by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Viceroy's Legislative Council was void and invalid. The voting at the election was 22 for Mr. Bannerjee, 18 for the Maharaja of Nashipur and and 17 for Mr. Basu. The objection taken was that two of the members voting had not taken the oath of allegiance before sending in their votes.

The plaint was admitted and a written statement directed to be filed.

Belonging to Captain H. H. Spender Clay, a small Dresden tea service was sold at Christie's in mail week for 115gs., while a diminutive bowl and five tea cups brought in 46gs.

BARISAL TRIAL.

AMAZING EVIDENCE.

HOW THE PLOT WAS DISCLOSED.

ALLEGED INCIDENT IN GAOL.

PRISONERS TAKEN TO CELLS AND SHOWN TO APPROVER.

INSPECTOR'S MURDER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BARISAL, June 19.

The hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Nelson, Special Magistrate.

At the commencement a pleader for the defence brought to the notice of the magistrate that yesterday, after the prisoners had been removed to jail three of them were removed to a cell and were pointed out to an individual. The prisoners also saw a light constant- ly thrown on them. The pleader said that the prisoners believed that this removal to the cell was to point them out to the approver, Girindra, whom they had not seen before, to enable Girindra to identify them. These three prisoners had not done anything against the jail rules which necessitated their removal to a cell. The pleader said that later on he would file a petition to that effect.

Girindra Mohun Das was then fur- ther examined by Mr. Gupta.

Witness said: "I asked Madan either shortly before or after the Panam dacoity about the obeject of dacoities and he said that dacoities were committed for funds to buy arms and ammunition. Madan had a library which was removed one month before my arrest to the house of Sirish Babu one of the pleaders for the defence, because Kalipada, a member of the Samity, used to live there.

About that time Madan wanted to stay in our house. He stayed with us and instructed me how to write pamphlets. I wrote a pamphlet and it was in my house. One day Madan brought a book called "East and West" in Bengalee and read out the book to me. Madan slept at our house. Only two nights after my father had left Dacca, Romesh and Paitosh came to my house one night bringing a "scheme" book. This book contained the scheme of the Samity that was read and they discussed whether anything new could be introduced in it. They also brought a paper called "Rules of Membership." After some discussion some new rules were added.

WITNESS TAUGHT TO USE REVOLVER.

On the 26th November Kali Churun and Romesh came to our house and brought with them the Lives of Mazzini and Garibaldi and a book called "Dharmatattwa". Romesh wanted to instruct me how to use a revolver and fitted two revolvers in my presence. Romesh cleaned the revolvers and ex- plained to me how to fit together the different parts—while cleaning there was some noise. It was about ten or eleven o'clock. My mother called me upstairs and enquired about the re- port. I also told her that an outsider would have breakfast at our house and went back to the outer room.

Approver, continuing, said: That day Kali Churn and I had our break- fast at the outer room while Romesh took his meals at another place and came to our house in the afternoon and began to clean revolvers. My mother had come to know of it and scolded me, and when my elder brother came back from the college I asked Kali Churun and Romesh to take the revol- vers away as quickly as possible. They then left our house the next day.

When I returned from college, I saw that my father had come to Dacca. My father enquired about the people who came to our house yesterday and as to what they did. My father took down my statement in writing. But I did not tell him the whole truth then. My father asked me to open my box and show him its contents. The key was with me but I asked him to let me bring the key. Saying this, I came down and went to the river side to inform the Samity members. I met Romesh there and we discussed as to how we could remove the contents of the box. Eventually we both came to Madan Bhowmik's house. Romesh ad- vised me to tell my father that I would be shot if I did not return the contents of the box to my friends.

"I WOULD BE SHOT."

From Madan's house we three went to Gnanranjan's house. Gnaranjan joined us and we four proceeded to my house. I came first and told mother that if I did not return the articles in the box I would be shot. I then came out to take the key from Romesh, believing that my father would agree to return the articles to my friends. When I came back I found my father standing at the outer gate with some men. Seeing my father coming towards us we ran away. On our way Romesh stumbled while I continued running. After some time I returned home and saw my mother crying. My father asked the names of those who were with me on the road. I told him their names, after which my father came down while I stayed with my mother.

A short while after, my father came up and asked me to relate the whole truth. I told him shortly everything. Sometime after Annada Churn Das Gupta, Personal Assistant to the Com- missioner and another Deputy Magis- trate came to our house and asked my father what the matter was. On hear- ing from my father they advised my father to send information to the District Magistrate. Annada Babu took me to the outer house and there I found Madan Bhowmik in custody. I told Annada Babu what that box contained. Next morning the Addi- tional Police Superintendent and the City Police Superintendent came to our house and my father pointed out the box. I handed over the key to them and they opened the box. At that time there were several Deputy Magistrates and other police officers at our house.

THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

They brought out articles from the box and made a list of the con- tents which were found, inside the box namely, cartridges, papers and silver ornaments. All the cartridges found there were made over to me by Madan and the silver ornaments were in the same bundle that I brought from Narainganj. Amongst the papers there was a letter written by Sailesh Chunder Mukerjee and four manuscript pages of "Swadhin Bharat". There was also a question letter written to me by Sailesh in which Sailesh put some ques- tions to me. "Swadhin Bharat" was sent to me by Sailesh from Calcutta which I returned to him after making copies found in the box. There was an essay composed by me. The cartridges found were given to me by Madan and the other things mentioned in the list were given to me by Madan. Ninety- four copies of the "Swadhin Bharat" found in the box were given to me by Saroda. "Jugantar" and "Sandhya" were also given by Saroda and other 'Samity' members gave me some other papers. On receiving the question letter, I showed it to Madan because Sailesh wanted me to consult either Madan or Norendra. Madan read all the questions and said much is expect- ed from the students. Those who are students now, will, in time, fill up all the Government Departments and then they will be able to do much. He said that centres will have to be creat- ed on hills and that already there are such centres. As regards reducing sepoys, Madan had told me that sepoys are spirited men and it will not take long to seduce them. When sufficient quantity of arms have been secured this work will be done. Madan had also said that there are arrangements to support the families of those who would work for the Samity. As re- gards the question of the mode of ad- ministration after the revolution, Madan told me that Hindus and Mahomedans were now being united and once unity had been established between them they will work jointly at the time of action. Continuing the approver said, cartridges, papers and documents were made over to me for safe custody.

On the Court reassembling after the midday adjournment, the exami- nation of the approver Girindra Mohun Das was continued. Witness deposed: On the 26th November we were reading a book "Dharma Tattwa" until Romesh returned with the revolvers. On 28th November things were found in my box and I was arrested on that day. On that day I made a statement before the Additional Magistrate of Dacca. In all, on three different occasions, I made confessions voluntarily before the Additional Magistrate of Dacca and once before the Police Superin- tendent of Dacca. When I was in- troduced to Banikanta by Saroda, the former used to read in the first year class at the Dacca College. In my box was a list of members of the Samity. It was one of the Samity papers. I do not know Nishikanta Ghose of Agartala. Letters awaited for by Nishikanta and found in my box, came to me along with Samity papers.

ACCUSED IDENTIFIED.

The witness then identified six of the accused and named them and identified another whom he could not name. The accused were taken out of the dock in batches of five. The witness at first said that Saroda Bhattacharjee who initiated him was not among the accused:

Witness was then taken to the dock and there he identified Saroda Bhattacharjee.

The witness was then tendered for cross-examination. The defence pleaders observed that they were not ready to cross-examine the wit- ness as they had not got all the necessary papers. They further stated that they had asked for copies of the statements of approvers made previously, which had been refused.

After the unrepresented accused had refused to cross-examine the approver and before leaving the wit- ness box, the approver said that al- though he had said before that Deben- dra Bhowmick who was arrested at Comilla was not among the accused in the dock, he would now be able to identify him. The defence pleader objected to this form of identification. The Magistrate noted the objection and witness identified Debendra in the dock.

HINDU RELIGION AND SOVEREIGNTY.

The second approver, Rajani Kanta- das was next examined.

He said: I know Kusangal. It is about ten or eleven miles from my place. Janakinath Dutt of that village has married my sister. I am a moharir in Angaria Estate. Every year I stay at Kusangal for three or four months. I went there last year. In September, there Jatin Roy asked me one day as to what my object of life was. I was introduced to Jatin by Upen Pal. In reply, I told Jatin that the aim of my life was to work and improve. Jatin asked me if I had any intention to protect the Hindu religion and further said in order to protect the Hindu religion the establishment of Hindu sovereign- ty was absolutely necessary. He went on giving me lessons on the pro- tection of the Hindu religion and at last I agreed one day. I went to a temple and there met Upendra Pal and Jatin. Jatin gave me a printed paper containing vows. He also placed "Tulsi Leaves" on my hand and asked me to read aloud the vows. I took the vows. A few days after the 'Pujas,' I met Jatin again. He asked me to accompany him to Barisal. I came to Barisal with Jatin. He asked me to point out one Kunja Mitra, a police Head Con- stable of my village. Kunja used to live at the Police Club at Barisal. We went to the Police Club and met Kunja. I questioned Jatin why he wanted to know Kunja Mitra. Jatin told me that people are expected from Dacca to Barisal for murdering the inspector, Monmohon Ghose. Kunja was also very troublesome to the Samity, so Jatin wanted to see him. Jatin told me that inspector Mon- mohon had put several members of the Samity in jail at Naraingunj. From the club, I and Kunja walked towards Chowk. Jatin was following us and watching our movements. Kunja then left me and I and Jatin proceeded towards Kusangal.

INSPECTOR GHOSE'S ASSASSINA- TION.

Continuing, the approver Rajani said during the Coronation festivities again I met Jatin and he told me that Monmohon Ghosh had been assassinated the night previous. Jatin also said that having taken leave from those who had come from Dacca for assassinating Monmohan he came by Khulna Mail. Jatin went home and I went to Angaria where I worked in March. Jatin wrote me a letter asking me to see him at Kusangal. I went there and Jatin asked me to secure the gun which Janaki Pal, the Tahsil Panchayet, had. Jatin told me he would go to Janaki's house at night and asked me to hand over the gun to him. I declined to do so as I was related to Janaki. After that I went to Angaria. At that time one Debendra Nath Bose of our village disappeared from home and was untraced. Subsequent- ly, with a letter from Hardwar say- ing that his whereabouts were known to one Lalit Mookerjee who was then at Benares, I went to Benares, met Debendra there and brought him to Barisal. I informed Debendra about my connection with the Samity at the Nilchatty River Station. I met Rash- mohun Pal, Head Pandit of Kushen- gal School. He said there was a dacoity at Janaki Pal's house and that Janaki was wounded and was in hospital then. I come to Kushangal and there I met Jatin Roy and we come to Barisal. On our way we met one Tarak, Nishikanta and Madhu and we all walked to Barisal after dusk. One Nishikanta Dutt, teacher of Kushangal School, gave us twelve annas and we went to an hotel and took our meals. After that we went to a grocer's shop and met five or six persons there.

The examination of the witness was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

PRISONERS' PETITION.

This afternoon just before the rising of the Court a petition was filed on be- half of the six accused in the Conspi- racy case. The petition states that last night while the petitioners along with other prisoners were in the room allotted to them the petitioners were suddenly removed each to a separate cell. Petitioners were not told the reason for their sudden removal to separate solitary cells nor could they understand why this was done. After sometime, rooms in which they were placed were suddenly lighted by lantern from outside and something was done about them. Petitioners apprehended that something might have been done about their identifica- tion by some persons. The Magis- trate recorded the application and directed the Jail Sperintendent to enquire into the matter and report.

Severe depression has overtaken the Scotch malleable iron trade, and on May 24 two of the works in the recently formed combine were closed down. As a result 500 men have been thrown idle.

"AMRITA'S" ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

MOTION AGAINST MOTILAL GHOSE DROPPED.

HIGH COURT'S POWER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Calcutta, June 19.

The hearing of the case in which Babu Motilal Ghose and Tarit Kanto Biswas as Editor and Manager and as Printer respectively of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" are called upon to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court, respecting articles in that paper com- menting on the Barisal Cons- piracy Case, came up at the High Court yesterday. The Chief Justice remarked that there was nothing in the affidavits which was legal evidence that Babu Motilal was the Editor. After prolonged argu- ment, the Advocate-General withdrew the motion against Babu Motilal Ghose on account of the insufficiency of pay of the Managership and the motion was dismissed with costs.

He then opened the case against the Printer and had not finished when the Court rose.

CASE AGAINST THE PRINTER.

At the Calcutta High Court, to-day a special bench continued the hearing of the matter in which Mr. Tarit Kanto Biswas, Printer and Publisher of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" was called upon to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. The Advocate-General urged that all the articles in question were highly improper and tended to create prejudice in the public mind while, in addition, some of them contained false statement of facts. The counsel asked Their Lordship's ruling on the whole series of articles, their effect on the public mind and on those connect- ed with the case which was a part of the mischief that the law endeavoured to obviate by its stringent rules. That comment was not permissible and that what would be even a fair comment on an answer to a charge of libel did not exonerate one where there was a con- tempt of court in the sense of writing a series of articles which produced an atmosphere of prejudice in the midst of which the proceedings must go on. The whole trend of these articles was to indicate that there would not be a fair trial in a matter which the paper was precluded by law from saying.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Advocate-General then discuss- ed the question of Their Lordship's jurisdiction and said it was urged in the affidavit of the other side and in- sisted upon that Their Lordship's Court had no jurisdiction in this mat- ter of alleged contempt at all. He would refer them to a well-known Privy Council decision in the case of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee which was reported in 1883.

The Chief Justice: I feel no doubt that this Court is a court of record and we can commit one for contempt of this Court.

The Advocate General said this Privy Council decision was an express authority for the proposition that in cases of contempt Your Lordship's Court has all the powers of the Eng- lish Common Law which vested very wide powers of jurisdiction in con- tempt cases in the Supreme Court in England.

The Chief Justice said that he thought the Advocate-General had anticipated the argument on the other side, an argument which would raise an historical consideration. He thought he would have to go to the Charter of 1862, and have to consider the powers of the three courts whose heir the High Court became—the Supreme Court, the Sudder Dewani and the Sudder Nezamut.

Advocate-General: Your Lord- ships have all the powers of the old Supreme Court with regard to con- tempt.

The Chief Justice said that perhaps the reasonable way would be to show that English courts had power to inter- fere for the protection of this Court. Has the High Court bigger power over inferior courts than it inherited from the obsetecle Courts?

Advocate-General: I should like to answer it in the words of the judgment of the Privy Council.

Proceeding, he said there were two decisions of this Court where jurisdic- tion with regard to contempt was as clearly enunciated as it could be; and these decisions, if followed, made it unnecessary to open up again the question of the jurisdictionary powers of the earlier courts before the Supreme Court. In conclusion, the Advocate-General submitted that the Crown had made out a good case for commitment.

APPEAL TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Chuckerbutty for the defence said that if his client was conscious that the object of the articles was in any way to interfere with the due administration of justice, it would have been his duty to make an un- reserved apology. But what they real- ly wanted was to appeal to the Exe- cutive Government to prevent need- less house searches all over the country which were creating a cer- tain amount of panic and discontent and that the object was as they said in the interest of the Government as well as of the people. This applica- tion was misconceived in every particular.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE BENCH.

WIDOW'S CLAIM.

(Before Justices Batchellor and Shah).

V. G. BHATKHANDE *v.* RADHABAI 'BHRATAR' G. J. JANARDHAN.

In the original suit which was heard by the first class sub-judge at Poona, Radhabai claimed possession, injunction and account or in the alternative maintenance at Rs. 25 per month or Rs. 300 per year, together with Rs. 900, arrears of maintenance for three years preceding the suit and house No. 533 for her residence for life, from Bhalkhande.

The plaint in the original suit alleged that the property was the self-acquisition of Radhabai's husband, Gopal Janardhan, a retired Deputy Collector, who died at Poona on 29th January 1912, without leaving any male issue behind him and Radhabai was therefore his nearest heir and was entitled to the estate left by him. V. V. Bhatkhande, defendant No. 1, was the eldest son of Gopal Janardhan's divided brother Vinayak, and when Radhabai applied for a succession certificate to recover the outstandings left by Gopal he (the defendant No. 1) opposed her application on the ground that he was the adopted son of Gopal Janardhan. But as a matter of fact he had not been taken in adoption by Gopal but was brought up and educated by him as he had no son of his own. Bhatkhande was subsequently turned out of his house during Gopal's lifetime. In or about December 1913 Bhatkhande acting in collusion with his father-in-law, put forward a false plea of adoption and entered upon wrongful possession of the property and hence the suit.

Mr. D. G. Medhekar, the first class sub-judge at Poona, ordered Bhatkhande to pay to Radhabai during her natural life Rs. 25 a month beginning from date of the suit, and to allow her to retain in her possession the portions of the house No. 533 which were already in her possession. Radhabai was ordered to deliver to Bhatkhande ornaments and silver pots of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,900, or their value, and also to deliver to him all the Government securities and other securities in her possession and mentioned in paragraph 2 of the plaint. Radhabai's costs to the extent of her maintenance which might be taken to be Rs. 3,000 were to be borne by Bhatkhande. The rest of the costs of the suit to be paid by Radhabai. Bhatkhande was to bear his own costs in respect of Radhabai's claim awarded under the circumstances, the defendant No. 2's (D. K. Jog, a minor) costs to be borne by Bhatkhande. The rest of Radhabai's claim was rejected.

The sub-judge's chief finds, on which the above orders were based, were that Radhabai had not proved that her husband had made a will and that she had become the owner of the property in suit under that will. Bhatkhande was the lawfully adopted son of Radhabai's husband.

From this decision both parties appealed. Their lordships after hearing counsel dismissed the appeals with costs.

AHMEDABAD MURDER.

KOLI KILLS SORCERESS' SON.

IMPERATOR vs. NATHA SAGAL.

This was an appeal submitted by Natha Sagal, a young Koli who was convicted of murdering one Visa Rana, a boy aged ten years, and sentenced to transporation for life.

In this case the mother of the accused is said to have died suddenly and her body was laid out to be taken to the cremation ground. The accused after taking a farewell look at his mother's body is said to have been terribly excited under a belief that his mother's death was caused by incantations and sorcery practised by a woman in the village. At the door of his house he saw his victim, a son of the woman who is alleged to have practised the sorcery, standing, and in a great rage he picked up a hatchet lying close by and brained the unfortunate lad. The blow smashed the skull of the boy and reduced the brain substance to a lump. Death was instantaneous.

Mr. C. Mehta, the additional sessions judge of Ahmedabad, in convicting the accused, expressed an opinion that the extreme penalty of law ought not to be passed on the accused. He accordingly sentenced him to transporation for life. Mr. Mehta also recommended the accused to Government with a view to His Excellency showing further mercy on the accused.

Their lordships after a perusal of the proceedings rejected the appeal.

A MORTGAGE BOND.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BHAICHAND SAKARCHAND vs. N. B. GOSAIR.

This was an appeal in respect of the rights of a morgagee arising out of an instalment mortgage bond.

Mr. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao and Mr. Dhurandar and Mr. B. Rao appeared for the respondents.

In this suit Bhaichand Sakarchand sought to enforce his mortgage deed dated 8th April 1913 against Narayanrao Bhagwantrao Gosavi. A sum of Rs. 2,412 were found due on account of certain previous dealings between the parties, and the mortgage deed sued on was passed. The defendants stated that they tendered the whole amount due on the 25th September 1903 to the plaintiffs who refused to accept it. They therefore refused to pay any interest and said that they were prepared to pay only the principal sum which they had already tendered.

Mr. Gulabdas, the first class subordinate judge of Nashik who heard the suit held that the excuse put forward by the plaintiff for not accepting the money was far from honest and could not avail him and dismissed the suit.

Mr. Nadkarni, for the plaintiff appellant contended that the right of foreclosure and the right to redeem were co-extensive and the mortgage could not sue until all the instalments under the deed had fallen due. The mortgagor he said could not tender the amount before the date on which it fell due.

The court reversed the decree of tender was bad in law and decreed the lower court holding that the the full amount claimed.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LIGHT AND AIR CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ABDUL KARIM HAJI SAFFER *v.* MAHOMED SAFFER AND BROS.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, the Acting Advocate-General with Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff was the owner of certain premises situated at Jackeria Musjid. The defendants were the trustees of the Dhinjibhoy Kanmali Charitable Lodging and Orphanage Trust and were in possession of certain premises on the Eastern and Southern boundary of the plaintiff's premises. The defendants premises consisted until now of only a vacant piece of land and sheet. The plaintiff had 22 windows overlooking the defendants' premises and the plaintiff enjoyed an easement of light and air through those windows for over 25 years. The defendants had demolished the shed and were now building on the said vacant plot. The building when completed would entirely shut out the light in some of those windows and materially deminish it in others. The plaintiff called upon the defendants to remove the structure and desist from interfering with the plaintiff's easements, but the defendants have not done so. The plaintiff therefore prayed that it may be declared that plaintiff was entitled to an uninterrupted exit of light and air through those windows; that the defendants may be ordered to pull down so much of the building as interfered with the plaintiff's rights and that the defendants be restrained from completing the said building so as to interfere with the plaintiff's right.

The defendants declared that the plaintiff had no easements in respect of the windows as alleged and further said that the proposed building would not materially diminish the light in the rooms of the plaintiff's premises.

His Lordship after having heard evidence in the suit awarded the plaintiff Rs. 200 by way of damages and also costs and gave him a declaration that windows marked No. 2 and 18 on the plan were lien windows.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1913.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is Over.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE (in Court.)

1341-12—Dastur & Co. Balkissondas Jekissondas & ors. v. Anandrao Ramchandra.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S. C. Ct. 605-22461-12—Crawford B. & Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay & anr. v Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Part heard.

O. S. 245-13—Manchershaw & N. Jamsetji Shapurji Mody & anr. v. Perozshaw Dadabhoy Mody & ors. Ard. H. D. & Co. Mulla & M. as Part heard 29-3-13.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. v. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ld., Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co.

779-09—Dikshit & P., N. C. Pramanic v. Messrs. Price Wills Ruves, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Firan Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chit M. & K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D., Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-3-13.

628-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O.S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rodgers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhunji & Co.

312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

262-13—Pest R. L. & Co. Bai Jiwobai widow v. Amoobai, widow & ors. Madksch Edg. G. W. & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

834-12—Payne & Co. Bhomanidas Veramal & Co. a firm v. Hakimji Tajbhai & anr. Jehangir & S. Part heard 14-6-13.

REFERENCE.

L.A. Refer 4-12—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Fatmabai widow & ors. Nanu H. & Co. C. P. D'Cunha.

LONG CAUSES.

822-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas, a firm v. Messrs. Mogilal Bapulal a firm Surajmal & Co.

826-12—Payne & Co. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Cotani & anr. v. The Shegarh Coal Co. Ltd. & anr.

1 5-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Behramshaw D. v Behramshaw D. Harvar Ard. H. W. & Co.

163-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas Velji Rajpal & ors. v. Dastur & Co. a firm.

70-13—Payne & Co. Sonnram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell & Ez.

439-12—Ty. W. & Co. Jotram Kedarnath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal & anr. Bhai R. & G.

1156-12—Dubash & P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purshit & anr. Amina & D. Moti & D.

1166-12—Mulji & Th. Asharam Jaitaram & anr. v. Sapkalchand Maganlal Madh & Ch.

1226-12—Captain & V. Manalal Goolabchand & anr. Jugalkishore Balkissore & anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga & S. Keshowji Deokaran Lakhamsey Kuverji & ors. v. Mehta & D.

1111-12—Payne & Co. Khooshiram Bhagwandas Dharamdas Manghermal Jam. R. & D. a firm.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji & anr. Dewji Tricumdas & ors. Sh. D. & D. Mulla & M.

1255-12—Judah & S. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker & anr. Smetham B. & Co.

1275-12—Smetham B. & Co. Framji Sorabji Ghandy & ors. v. Vithaldas Dharamdas Wadia G. & Co.

125-09—Payne & Co. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

160-09—Payne & Co. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. v. Harivallabhdas Kashidas Kanayalal Jeynarayen & ors. Sabnis & G.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency crop reports for the week ending June 17:—During the week there was good rain in the Presidency proper and slight in parts of Sind. The rainfall was general and beneficial, but more is needed in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. There were floods in parts of Kathiawar. The preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Kanara, Deccan, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Sowing generally continues. The fodder-supply was deficient in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition except in Ahmednagar. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains continue to be high but are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	18 to 44
Gujarat	20 to 42
Konkan	23 to 34
Deccan	24 to 50
Karnatak	41 to 47

Distress continues in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas of the Ahmednagar district. The return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in good condition. Five cattle camps are open, but cattle are being taken away by owners. Plough bullocks purchased from charitable funds are being lent free to poor cultivators. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 14th June were 13,833 in Ahmednagar and 197 in Poona and Sholapur.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, of the United Provinces and Lady Meston will leave Naini Tal to-morrow for Simla where they will be the guests of His Excellency the Viceroy. They will be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Burn, Chief Secretary and Captain Black A.-D.-C.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi is proceeding to Simla this week.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. Crocker as a probationer in the Customs Department.

Colonel Mupratt-Williams, R.E., Chief Inspector of Explosives, will leave Simla on the 1st proximo on a long tour.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Member in General of Post and Telegraphs, will leave Simla on a monsoon on tour in he will visit Calcutta and Bombay.

The Government of India offices at Simla will be closed to-day for half the day in honour of the Viceroy's birthday.

The Calcutta High Court has admitted an appeal in the case of Head Constable, bail being granted to the petitioner.

Mr. F. A. Connor, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ferozepur, has been appointed Manager of the Mamdot estate in the Punjab.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director-General of Post on Telegraphs, will have Simla on a monsoon on tour in the beginning of July visiting Bombay.

Such is the pressure of shipping activity in Karachi now that steamers continue to be kept out in the stream in the harbour for want of berths at the wharves.

The Government of India have confined the election of the Hon. Sirdar Daljit Singh to the Imperial Legislative Council. An official order to the effect will be issued shortly.

Colonel W. B. Hickie, brother of the Rev. Father A. F. Hickie of Simla, has been appointed to the Command of the 3rd Brigade at Aldershot with the rank of Brigadier-General.

A cable received in Secunderabad from London announces that the Directors of the N. G. S. Railway have appointed Major Carew Smyth, R.E., as Agent and Chief Engineer vice Mr. Pendleburry deceased.

Major E. B. Peacock, Military Deputy Accountant General, Simla, is proceeding home on three months and ten days leave in July the officiating vacancy falling to Major Payne, Deputy Controller Secunderabad Division.

Mr. E. H. Devane, Chief Auditor of the N. G. S. Railway who has been an Officiating Agent, is granted a personal allowance of Rs. 250 a month, subject to the approval of H. H. Nizam's Government in recognition of his long and good services.

Mr. Farquhar, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, has been granted one month's privilege leave. Mr. Taylor, Deputy Superintendent officiates. Mr. Cook, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karnal, officiates as Superintendent vice Mr. Slattery, who is transferred to Sialkot.

It is rumoured in the Calcutta Press that the new Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, proposes to do away with the Matriculation Examination under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University, the School Final Examination being substituted as in England under the control of the Education Department.

The prize of Rs. 100 in the Annandale Fete lucky bag was drawn by the smallest boy in the Sanawar Band. His Excellency the Viceroy congratulated the boy on his good luck, advising him at the same time to bank it and make it a nest egg for future savings. The wrestlers at the Fete numbered 130.

In connection with the dacoity in the house of a rich tailor of Arakpur near Tollygunge on November last, five prisoners have been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and one acquitted. The two leaders were captured by the police during the committing of a dacoity after a desperate fight in which several men on both sides were injured.

With reference to the case of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 in which three clerks of the E. B. S. Railway are concerned another man has been arrested. The Sealdah Railway Police brought under arrest on Monday by the Darjeeling mail from Saidpore, Dejendro Nath Sanyal, head clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Barrackpore, on a charge of aiding and abetting. The accused Dejendro was placed before the Sealdah Police Magistrate and sent to hajut.

The high price for Burma teak in Calcutta is shown by the fact that the Calcutta Port Commissioners lately bought one hundred tons of Burma teak squares from Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., at Rs. 195 per ton. Though this may seem a high price, freight and insurance to Calcutta have to be included. Many years ago, says the "Burma Critic," Mr. G. Molunguet, who was said to be buying for the French Government, paid Rs. 200 per ton in Moulmein for teak. But he obtained squares of dimensions such as are seldom seen in these days.

Judgment was delivered at the Calcutta Police Court in the case in which one Kali Charan was charged with being in possession of and importing 491 ounces of cocaine without a license. The Magistrate remarked that the cocaine had come in bales of old clothes and that the accused said he was employed by a man named Ram Persad whose endorsement was on the back of bill of lading. He had not however produced Ram Persad though given every opportunity to do so; nor had he given any satisfactory evidence of existence of such an individual. Kali Charan was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS ON ENGINEERING WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted to make a few remarks in your valuable columns with regard to the proceedings of last Monday's Corporation Meetings. I am referring to the protest made by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The relevance of what he then said against the Commissioner's letter to authorise Mr. T. Smith to select men in England for working on the Tansa Main ought to have been patent to any but the most ignorant or inconvinceable. We were informed that no Indians were available to do the work of laying the Tansa Main and, since experts' are intended to be imported all the way from that braing corner of the globe 5,000 miles from here, the above must be understood to imply that no man is available in India to do the work. This is not a fact but a fable. People outside Bombay would think it fabulous that among the trustees of our town there were so many men ready to be misled to such an extent. But we here must realise this misfortune as a fact.

As for Mr. Cawasji Jehangir's remarks in this connection it would have been much better for him to have carefully inquired into the details of the Tata Hydro-Electric works before venturing on what he said.

I should like to inquire, who is it that carries out the repairing work on the existing mains from Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi. One would expect that the work of renewing pipe lengths and doing other repairs on an already existing line of main with such expedition as has usually been the case would be more difficult than laying an altogether new Main. For the latter can be done under more favourable conditions. Then these are carried out in various parts of India from time to time water-works projects. Have all these projects been carried out with the help of imported "experts?" Have no Indians been trained on these works? Why can these men not be trusted to do this work? When are they to get an opportunity to show their skill? If they are not yet trained then it is high time we should give the opportunity to our ambitious youths to train themselves in these important lines.

It is perhaps known to few that many of the English engineers and artisans often get the most elementary and the most advanced part of their experience which goes to make experts of them, in dependencies like India and Egypt in which very unfortunate places the children of the soil are ever supposed to lack expert knowledge and experience. This is because the opportunity to acquire skill and make use of the same very seldom arises, and, when it does arise, it is denied to our men by those very persons who are elected to be Council and Corporation members in the hope that they would watch the general interests of the country.

One question before I close. Why were the places not advertised in India which are now proposed to be filled by Englishmen, who are intended to be brought in with handsome salaries, with, perhaps, first class return passages? Anyhow, they will have a fine winter trip to India when it is so unenjoyable over there at home to do hard work on comparatively starving wages.—Yours etc.,

P. B. P. X.

Bombay, June 19, 1913.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 19.

Both the monsoon currents are now very weak and the rainfall which has occurred in the central parts of the country has been associated with thunderstorms. Conditions at the head of the Bay are still unsettled but definite depression has not yet been formed.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Central India and the West Coast, and fairly general in Burma and Bengal and local in United Provinces, Kashmir and west of Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in East Rajputana.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point five inches; Lashio and Maymyo one; Bhamo three; Shillong and Bogra two, Barisal and Calcutta one and half; Allahabad one, Bareilly one and half; Koiah, a quarter; Indore one and half; Nowgong and Khandwa one.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in North-East India.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam entertained Sir Charles and Lady Bayley at dinner to-night, and among those invited to meet them were Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Lady Vincent and Messrs. Gruning, Nathan, Le Mesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Buller, Mrs. Hepper, Mrs. Wilberforce, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Roe, Miss Morony, Miss Vincent, Messrs. Hankin, Muddiman, Asghar Ali, Lindsay, C. B. Bayley, Revd. C. F. Andrews, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. M. Haque, the Maharaj Kumar of Tekari, Q. Huda and Krishna Sahai.

NEW BORSTAL PRISON.

TO BE ESTABLISHED AT DHARWAR.

The following Press note has been issued:—

The Government of Bombay have had under consideration for some time the question of the establishment of a prison on the Borstal system or the modified Borstal system for the reclamation of the juvenile adult prisoners of this Presidency.

The Borstal system derives its name from the prison at Borstal in the United Kingdom, where a special effort was first made to reclaim juvenile adult prisoners from a life of crime without prejudice to, or impairment of, the necessary rigour of a sentence of imprisonment. The object of that system is to cultivate the energies, both physical and mental, the moral perceptions and the powers of self-discipline of the prisoner.

The means adopted to this end are as follows. Juvenile adult prisoners are segregated from other convicts. They are drilled, and receive both industrial and scholastic training, the latter of an elementary character, and lectures of a kind to impress them morally in the right direction. The concentration of individual attention upon the prisoner is one important feature of the scheme. Another is the inducement held out for the formation of habits of obedience, industry and and good conduct by a system of promotion from one class to another. Such promotion brings with it special privileges and more liberal treatment, for which the prisoner must, before promotion, first show himself fit. The last stage in the system consists in securing that the prisoner, on leaving the jail, is given a fair chance of leading an honest and law-abiding life, and is able to feel that there are persons who take an interest in his doing so. Towards this end it is obvious that the Jail authorities can do little unless assisted by the public. To this point Government will revert later.

In view of the good results that have been produced by the introduction of the system in the United Kingdom and also in Bengal, Madras and Burma, Government have sanctioned the establishment of a prison at Dharwar to be conducted upon Borstal principles.

The District Prison at Dharwar is being converted into a Borstal institution, and the bulk of its present inmates will be transferred to the Convict Gang at Visapur. The prison will be open for admissions when the buildings for the schoolmaster and the warders, which are under construction, are completed.

The Governor in Council desires most earnestly to impress upon the public the extent to which the success of this attempt to mitigate the serious evil of habitual crime depends upon their co-operation. The juvenile adult, more than any other class of prisoner, requires assistance and supervision when discharged from jail. By the formation and due organization of Prisoners' Aid Societies, members of the public can assist these prisoners by finding employment for them and by other means, to an extent which is utterly impossiblt to Government without such co-operation.

AG. CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

It has been ruled that an officer officiating in the cantonment magistrate's department is entitled, after being seconded in his regiment, to draw an allowance equal to the half staff salary of his substantive appointment, in addition to the officiating allowance of his departmental appointment and to any departmental allowance admissible to him.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

It is notified that the date to which the services of an Indian officer recommended for admission to or promotion in the Order of British India should be reckoned is that on which the application for the reward or promotion is due at Army Headquarters. This will also apply to recommendations for reward grants of land or assignments of land revenue.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Last night the following dined at Viceregal Lodge:—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady O'Dwyer, Mr. LeMesurier, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Stainforth, Mr. Hankin and the Tikka Sahib and Tikka Rani of Kapurthala. After dinner Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and some of the guests attended the concert.

PLAGE RETURN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 19.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 14th June 1913 stood at 805 against 900 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 80, Madras 8, Bengal 20, Bihar 24, the United Provinces 281 the Punjab 305, Burma 49, Mysore 14, Hyderabad 2, Rajputana 20 and the North West Frontier Provinces 2.

FIRST ASCENT OF MT. CARSTENSZ.

ARCTIC CONDITIONS ON EQUATOR.

EXPEDITION FINDS MORE LITTLE FOLK.

After enduring great hardships and losing three of their members the expedition led by Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston has penetrated to the Great Snow Range of New Guinea for the first time, and made a successful ascent of Mount Carstensz, almost to the summit. A valuable collection of birds and plants was obtained on the arduous journey.

Particulars received by Reuter's Agency show that while it is only 60 miles from the spot where the expedition landed to the highest point reached, almost incessant rain, swollen rivers, and the difficult country made the work so hard that to cover this apparently short distance occupied four and a half months.

At the end the expedition nearly came to grief through the capsizing of Dr. Wollaston's canoe. The explorer was rescued with some difficulty, but lost diaries covering three months, and a large quantity of kit. Three members of the expedition died.

Dr. Wollaston left England a year ago to ascend Mount Carstensz, the highest peak of the Nassau Range in Dutch New Guinea, which was the objective of the important expedition of three years ago. Dr. Wollaston was a member of that expedition, which did not succeed in its attempt.

INTO UNKNOWN INTERIOR BY RIVER.

After conferring with the Dutch authorities at Batavia the doctor went to Borneo and spent eight weeks collecting Dyaks before returning to Batavia. Here he was joined by Mr. C. B. Kloss, curator of the Kuala Lumper Museum, and the two, with five native collectors and 74 Dyaks, proceeded in a Dutch Government ship to the south coast of Dutch New Guinea. They were escorted by 40 Dutch soldiers and 80 convicts from Batavia under a Dutch officer.

The party disembarked at the mouth of the Utakwa River, which had been ascended by Dutch travellers two years previously, and appeared to be the best route into the unknown interior. From the deck of the ship could be seen the snow-capped peaks of the mighty Carstensz. A motor-boat built in England, and all the stores and equipment were landed, and a base camp was made, 20 miles up the river.

All this region was quite uninhabited, and the expedition had to carry every bit of its own food. Canoes were made by the Dyaks and the river was ascended for two days beyond the base, but after that the expedition travelled by land. Depots were established three days' travel apart, the first being three days' march up the foot hills of the Snow Range.

From the fourth depot the ascent was made to the snow line. Progress was very slow, the ridges being appallingly steep and the track rough. In the high mountains the sun was never visible except for an hour in the morning, and the travellers were always in the clouds.

MOUNTAIN LITTLE FOLK.

At about 5,000 feet the expedition met some curious, but friendly folk, small of stature, but not pigmies, who showed the travellers their track and helped them.

The highest point (15,000 feet) was reached after five days' march from the last base. The rain descended in a continuous torrent, and although Mount Carstensz is almost exactly on the equator, the fog-laden air was frezingly cold.

During the ascent the fine panorama was observed, but the most again closed in, and othen the party were within a very short distance of the top the steep ice and dense fog necessitated a retreat. Two attempts to reach the actual summit were made, but eventually food gave out.

It was as the last load was being taken to the base camp that the canoe containing Dr. Wollaston and six Dyaks struck a snag in the swirling torrent and capsized. Dr. Wollaston was carried a long way down the stream and was almost completely exhausted.

Much valuable property was lost, including maps, cameras, instruments, and three months' diaries. The expedition secured an important collection of birds and plants.

ZALUN REBELLION.

APPEAL BEFORE THE BURMA CHIEF COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 18.

The remaining two cases arising out of the Zalun Rebellion Case in which Po Thaung, headman of Mayoka, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Bassein for his omission to give information of the intention of the rebels to wage war, and three others sentenced to transportation for life for conspiring to wage war against the King, were heard in appeal to-day before the Chief Court who heard the previous appeals connected with the same rebellion.

Judgment was reserved.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

W. I. F. A. COUNCIL MEETING.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The second meeting of the Western India Football Association, which took place yesterday at Green's, was remarkable on account of the paucity of attendance and the important resolution passed.

As is known, the number of entries for the League this year has increased from 8 to 11. This entails a considerably greater number of matches than last year, and if the League were run on the same lines as last year, it will run on till about December. Such an arrangement, as the Secretary pointed out, will soon begin to fall, and interest in football will die out. With the idea of sustaining interest to the end, the following arrangement was agreed to:—

(a) That each team plays every other team once (instead of twice as before),

(b) The team scoring the greatest number of points to be declared the winners, and

(c) That next year the League will be divided into two—the first 5 teams forming the Upper Division and the remaining 6, the Lower Division with any new teams that may enter—the top team in the Lower Division being promoted to the upper one and the bottom team of the latter being relegated to the Lower Division.

An exception was made in favour of the 79th R. G. A., the new company being placed in the same division as the former. The resolution regarding the appointment neutral linesmen was passed unanimously.

REFEREE'S COMMITTEE.

The meeting here broke up, after which the Referee's Committee meeting was held.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS 3; BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2.

The Sherwood Foresters met the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday on the Oval and a fast and interesting game was the result. The Gymkhana had their full team out. They scored two goals early in the game before the Sherwoods could get going. The latter pulled themselves up and attacked for some time eventually succeeding in scoring a goal thus reducing the margin. Half time was called with the Gymkhana leading by two goals to one.

In the second half the military team had the better of the exchanges but it was not till ten minutes before time that their inner right scored a splendid goal, tricking two men and the goalkeeper. The Gymkhana began to warm up to their work and had a spot at goal, which was saved. The Sherwoods then ran down and a mis-kick by Simmonds enabled them to add a further point to their score, the match ending in favour of them by the odd goal in five.

MEDICALS, 1; B. A. C., 0.

The Medicals succeeded in beating the B. A. C. by one goal to nil yesterday on the Marine Lines Ground. In justice to the latter it may be mentioned that they had only 6 of their regular team playing, but this should be a serious weakness in their League matches if they cannot get their men out for their League matches.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE PRIZES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The Durand Football Tournament for 1913 will commence on 22nd September and the camp will be opened on the 8th entries closing on 1st September. Prizes offered this year for the competition are:

Durand Challenge Cup, which will be retained by the winning team for one year.

Simla Challenge Cup to be retained by the team who wins the tournament for three years, in succession.

Sir T. R. Wynne's Cup to be retained by the winning team.

A silver medal to each member of the winning team and a cup to the Captain.

A cup to be retained by the second team provided 15 teams enter.

A bronze medal to each member of second team.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

FOURSOME HANDICAP.

There was a good entry for the Foursome Handicap competition which was played off on Thursday morning over two rounds of the local course. Out of twenty nine couples entered, fourteen made returns, the best of which was that sent in by Barston and Provis who returned card one up on "Bogey." Hargreaves and Hollinghurst who were in receipt of five strokes were second with three down and therefore won the box of balls which is presented to the second couple, the first couple receiving a prize from the entrance fees. Results:—

Barstew & Provis	—14	1 up
Hargreaves & Hollinghurst,	5	3 down
Adair & Coombs	plus 2	4 ,,
Gode & Kitson	—8	4 ,,
England & Skelton	—2	4 ,,
Knight & Collin s	—14	4 ,,
Macoeth & Begbie	—3	4 ,,
Dawson & Curry	—6	4 ,,
Gorrie & Cresswell	—6	5 ,,
Robertson & Watts	—3	6 ,,
Russ & Innes Ker	scr.	7 ,,
Milne & Cruden	—14	8 2
Harrington & Owen	—8	8 ,,
Nicoll & Barr	—11	9 ,,
Crichton & Fraser	—10	10 ,,
Kidd & Jackson	—4	12 ,,

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MATCH.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

The Bombay Gymkhana had another trial match yesterday, when Mr. G. C. Phillips' Team met Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson's XI on the Esplanade. The game provided some very interesting sport and resulted in a sensational win for Mr. Phillips' side by seven wickets. This dramatic finish was due to Mr. Sanderson very sportingly applying the closure. His team, having the first use of wickets totalled having the first use of wickets, totalled 76, to which Mr. Phillips' eleven replied with 160. Mr. Sanderson's team going in to bat a second time had made 139 for six wickets, when they sportingly declared their innings closed. This left Mr. Phillips' team with 56 runs to make in about forty minutes to win the match. This was not an impossible task which Mr. Phillips' team was set to do, but it was nevertheless a somewhat difficult one, as Sanderson was found to send in some very fine deliveries. Phillips, Colbeck and Clarke however hit out and just before the call of time Mr. Phillips' side won the game in a sensational manner by seven wickets.

The outstanding feature of the day's batting was the fine effort of Hearson who knocked up 67 by free, exhilarating cricket. He opened his account with a boundary stroke and in the course of his innings he hit no less than eleven fours. His hurricane hitting necessarily involved the taking of risks, but his innings, except for an extremely difficult chance, missed on the boundary lines, which he gave while at 46, was otherwise faultless and he looked as though in for a century when he was eventually splendidly held by Beadel off Baker. He treated all the bowling with scant respect and vigorously hit all round the wicket. Another notable feature of yesterday's game was the brilliant fielding of Watts who saved quite a number of runs and brought off a couple of very beautiful catches. Except for these two perfomances there was no other noteworthy effort. About half a dozen men managed to get into double figures and a couple more of them secured tolerably good bowling analyses but it was evident that the players had not yet run into form.

The weakness in attack of the Gymkhana was once more demonstrated yesterday, and if the play was not remarkable for any very tall scoring, the result was due more to the mediocre quality of the batting than to any excellence of the bowling.

MR. SANDERSON'S XI.

First Innings.

S. N. Powell, c Colbeck, b Phillips	3
C. Bowes Lyon, b Phillips	11
T. H. Watts, c Phillips, b Talati	5
C. D. Baker, c McLaren, b Talati	0
E. E. Coombs, b Clarke	25
P. M. D. Sanderson, b Phillips	0
K. McCormack, l-b-w b Clarke	10
C. W. Beadel, b Clarke	2
C. M. Rennick, c. Philips, b Cook	17
F. G. Kennedy, c Cook, b Talati	1
D. F. Kathoke, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	76

Second Innings.

Beadel, c Standage, b Colbeck	1
C. Bowes Lyon, c Cook, b Hurlbutt	16
Kennedy, c Standage, b Clarke	32
McCormack, c McLaren, b Cook	30
S. N. Powell, b Clarke	19
T. H. Watts, c Bunbury, b Cook	4
C. D. Baker, not out	29
P. M. D. Sanderson, b Clarke	6
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 6 wickets)	139

Innings declared.

MR. PHILLIPS' XI.

First Innings.

G. C. Phillips, c Watts, b Coombs	3
McLaren, c Powell, b Kathoke	18
E. J. Bunbury, c McCormack, b Rennick	15
L. G. Colbeck, c McCormack, b Kathoke	14
Sandford, b Kathoke	0
A. E. Standage, b Rennick	1
F. Hearson, c Beadell, b Baker	67
D. G. Hurlbutt, c Watts, b Rennick	0
F. J. Clarke, l-b-w, b Baker	1
Cook, run out	5
S. Talati, not out	11
Extras	25
Total	160

Second Innings.

G. C. Phillips, not out	28
Sandford, c and b Sanderson	3
Colbeck, c Powell, b Sanderson	12
Cook, c Baker, b Sanderson	0
F. J. Clarke, not out	11
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wickets.)	56

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Mr. Sanderson's XI—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Phillips	7	12	3	3
Talati	8	35	0	3
Clarke	7	12	3	3
Cook	5	15	1	1

Mr. Sanderson's XI—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Hurlbutt	4	17	0	1
Colbeck	7	38	0	1
Clarke	9	53	0	3
Cook	5	29	0	2

Mr. Phillips' XI—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	8	23	0	1
Kathoke	9	47	1	3
Rennick	8	31	1	3
Baker	6	34	1	2

Mr. Phillips' XI—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Sanderson	7	31	0	3
Watts	4	14	1	0
Coombs	3	9	0	0

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

THOS. COOK & SON'S CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES, 1913.

June 21st Bombay Gas. Co. C.C.
,, 28th P. & O. Coy. C.C.
,, 29th Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. C.C.
July 5th Standard Oil Co. C.C.
,, 6th B. V. Artillery C.C.
,, 12th B. V. Artillery C.C.
,, 13th Bombay Mint C.C.
,, 19th Army & Navy Stores C.C.
,, 26th G. I. P. Railway Stores C.C.
,, 27th Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.C.C.
Aug. 2nd Currency Office C.C.
,, 3rd B. V. Artillery C.C.
,, 9th National Bank of India C.C.
,, 16th P. & O. Coy. C.C.
,, 17th Bank of Bombay C.C.
,, 23rd Bombay Gas Co. C.C.
,, 30th Arya Bandhoo C.C .
Sept. 4th G. I. P. Railway Stores C.C.
,, 6th National Bank C.C.
,, 13th Cox & Co. C.C.
,, 14th Bank of Bombay C.C.
,, 20th Army & Navy Stores C.C.
,, 21st H. M. Mint C.C.
,, 27th do.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO C. C.

FIXTURES, 1913.

June 22nd Govt. Telegraphs.
,, 29th do.
July 6th Hindu Gymkhana. B.
,, 13th Empire C.C.
,, 26th Govt. Telegraphs.
,, 27th Eastern Telegraphs.
Aug. 3rd Gujarati Union C.C.
,, 10th Bombay Young Cricketers.
,, 17th Gowd Saraswat.
,, 24th Mahomedan C.C.
,, 31st Young Hindus C.C.
Sept. 4th Union Hall Association.
,, 7th Anglo Portuguese Instituto.
,, 14th New Shivaji C.C.
,, 21st Anglo Portuguese Inst. Poona.
,, 28th Islam Gymkhana.

CRICKET IN CEYLON.

AN AUSTRALIAN VISIT.

The Rev. E. F. Waddy, of Canton, writing to a Ceylonese gentleman in Colombo, has offered to bring a good Australian team to Ceylon next December if the expenses of the visiting team will be guaranteed. A meeting to consider the proposal has been called representatives of the various Clubs in Colombo being invited to attend. An effort is being made in the island to induce the Marylebone team to include Ceylon in their proposed Indian itinerary.

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

The following are probable starters in the Ascot Gold Cup, with jockeys:—

Steafast, Wootton.
Prince Palatine, Saxby.
Jackdaw, Stern.
Tracery, Whalley.
Predicateur, O'Neill.
Aleppo, Maher.
Gorgorito, Sharpe.
Fitzrichard, Jockey not yet given.

CRAGANOUR'S DISQUALIFICATION.

NO INJUNCTION TO BE TAKEN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Bower Ismay has decided on further consideration to take no further action with reference to his proposal to seek an injunction in connection with the disqualification of Craganour.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

Middlesex defeated Warwickshire at Lord's by an innings and 91 runs.

LONDON, June 19.

Kent beat Essex at Tonbridge by 126 runs.

Yorkshire beat Worcestershire at Huddersfield by 213 runs.

Sussex beat Cambridge University at Brighton by seven wickets.

Surrey beat Hampshire at Southampton by five runs.

The match between Lancashire and Notts at Nottingham was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There is a specimen of commercial intelligence imparted by the Commercial Intelligence Department through the medium of its official organ the "Indian Trade Journal" to the commercial world:

"The *wholesale spot prices* of the undermentioned articles in Calcutta on the 11th June *were as under*:—

Jute, C. D. M. and Co. (Red)
Group per 400 lbs. .....
,, M. per 400 lbs. .....
Nominal.
Rice, Ballam No. 1 per B. B. md. ..... Nil.
,, Moonghy ..... Nil.
Linseed, Bold 4 per cent. per B. md. ..... Nil.
Rapeseed, Yellow, mixed, bold, Cawnpore, 4 per cent. per B. md. ..... Nil.

Could anything be more ridiculous? Why was it that this so called Commercial Intelligence Department was created by Lord Curzon, and what useful work has it done so far to justify its retention?

ENQUIRER.

Bombay, 19th June 1913.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

WON BY LONG SET.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The following is the result of the Royal Hunt Cup:—

LONG SET 1
SANTAIR 2
BRAXTED 3

Twenty-nine ran.

Won by half a length, with a neck between second and third.

Betting at the start: 100 to 7 against Long Set, 50 to 1 against Santair, 50 to 1 against Braxted.

STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

There were many changes in jockeys in the Hunt Cup and the following is a list of actual starters and their riders. Jaeger did not start.

Jungling Geordie, riden by Piper.
Castleton, G. Bullock.
Oliver Goldsmith, Cheshire.
Sleipner, Wheatley.
Melody, Marsh.
Matelot, Ledson.
Shanballymore, Plant.
Sobieski, Beasley.
Cullen Castle, Wing.
Braxted, Herbert.
Kempnough, Taylor.
Rattlejack, R. Cooper.
Jarnac 2, Childs.
Santair, Ringstead.
King Malcolm, Smyth.
Long Set, Higgs.
Maiden Erlegh, Maher.
Adam Bede, Foy.
Eton Boy, Jelliss.
Bachelor's Hope, Donoghue.
Cigar, Martin, Bonbon Rose, Sharpe.
Fairy King, W. Huxley.
Tuxedo, Whalley.
Outram, Robbins.
Khedive 3, R. Stokes.
Cuthbert, Buckeey.
Highrock, E. Huxley.
Diadumenos, Prout.

THE RACE.

After two furlongs Santair led, closely followed by Kempnough, Melody, Braxted, Sleipner and Long Set. Passing the minor stand Santair was still leading from Braxted, Sleipner and Long Set. Inside the distance Long Set challenged and won an exciting finish.

Maiden Erlegh was favourite at 5 to 1 against.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

June, 19.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Lárkána, vice Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., deceased.

Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, is granted such privilege leave with furlough up to eight months.

Mr. T. Gilbert, Assistant to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, in charge of the Southern Division, is to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, during the absence on leave of Mr. Main.

Ráo Sáheb G. K. Kelkar, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, is to be sub *pro tem.* Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Mr. Pandurang Chimnaji Patil, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Central Division, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days.

Mr. Vasudev Krishna Kogekar, District Agricultural Overseer, Poona, is to act as Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Central Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Patil.

The Rev. J. C. Matthew, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

The Rev. J. A. Wilson is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Major A. F. W. King, I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days.

Captain M. D. A. Kureishi, I. M. S., is to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major A. F. W. King, I. M. S.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., retiring:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, I. M. S., to be Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Major H. Bennett, I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Major R. W. Anthony, I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Karáchi.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Khán Bahádur Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, as a temporary measure.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

There will be a grand prayer meeting at the premises of this institution at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day to wish long life and happiness to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on behalf of the students and the staff of the institution.

PANAMA CANAL.

TOPOGRAPHICAL RESOLUTIONS.

PROBABLE EFFECTS.

There is no study more fascinating than the study of Historical Topography, that is, the conditions imposed upon human activity by geographical circumstances, writes Mr. Hillaire Belloc in the June number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." It comes into all great national efforts in war and in peace, and it underlies all history. This study is not only fascinatingly interesting, but also really practical; for thinking out in its large lines the effect of any topographical problem gives one the answer to many a question set by international politics and international commerce.

Now, one of the most interesting of topographical studies connected with our time is the Panama Canal. In a very short time the American isthmus will be open to the traffic and to the fleets of the world; and it behoves the citizens of this country, which is still the chief factor in international commerce (and must remain, if it would live, the chief factor in naval warfare), to grasp upon general lines the effects which this topographical revolution will have.

I am going to make certain suggestions with regard to those effects. And first of all I will beg indugence to set down at the beginning of my notes some unusual words and to say what I mean by them. For, in a technical matter, unless one uses such words with a definite meaning one cannot be clear and short; and to be clear and short is surely the chief business of a writer.

The first of these words is the word potential: I borrow that word from Physical Science and apply it to commerce because it affords a most useful metaphor. Potential may be defined as a pre-existent tendency towards the realisation of some form of activity.

If we apply this metaphor to commerce, potential is there measured by the tendency one region has to exchange its goods with another.

The points between which these potentials or tendencies to activity in any form arise we will call Poles. Thus England, being able to export coal cheaply but incapable of producing wine (which it needs), and a wine producing country having no coal but also needing it, are an excellent example of two commercial poles; for we want the wine and they want the coal, and there is a potential between these two poles, high in proportion to the degree in which each wants what only the other can give it.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

Now, there are two great divisions in the conditions which produce a potential in international commerce. First, the potential produced by two different civilisations, each of which is physically capable of producing the same kind of things as the other, but of which, on account of training and tradition, one is as a fact producing one set of goods, the other another set of goods. A very good example of this kind of potential is the sugar trade of England. We import beet-root, sugar in vast quantities, which sugar is made under pretty nearly the same climatic conditions and by much the same men as ourselves, while we export cotton to other countries which, until lately at least, have not produced cotton on a large scale, although their climate may be nearly the same as ours. This kind of potential in commerce we may call accidental potential. It is not inherent in climate or soil. It comes from accidents of past history which men can modify, and once they are in communication, do modify. It might cease and it will cease when we learn to do what others can do or they learn to do what we can do. Permanent potential, on the other hand, exists when the two poles of their nature are unable to produce the same objects, though each needs the produce of the other. For instance, the temperate climates need and use tea which only the tropical climates can produce; the tropical climates need many forms of wealth which can hardly be produced save under the energy-giving colder climates—machinery and all manner of manufactured goods. There is permanent potential, again, between two commercial poles which have separate and different metals or fuels.

With these definitions clear—and I hope I have made them clear enough—let us see what are the poles of commerce in the modern world and what the potentials between them, and then we shall be able to understand what is likely to happen when the Panama Canal is opened to commerce. Of accidental potentials the great modern example is twofold: first, the potential created between the temperate and the tropical climates; secondly, the potential created by the unequal distribution of metals. Let us further remember that the poles between which these potentials act are, of course, the great centres of human population and energy, and these are at present Europe (especially Western and Central Europe), the United States, Southern America and China and India.

Finally, we must bring to the examination of this question the obvious truth that distance is the one factor determining the expense of transit by sea.

ERRONEOUS ANTICIPATIONS.

When we gather together and compare all these points, we can see what the commercial effect of the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama will probably be, and distinguish between that probable effect and what will probably not follow upon its piercing. People sometimes talk of the "creation of a link between the two great oceans of the world" as though that phrase by itself proved something magical about the process; but we must look at the facts more closely.

It is true that the piercing of the Panama Canal will unite the two great oceans of the world, the Pacific and the Atlantic, but this will not of itself produce a vast stream of commerce through the new route. It will only bring into existence such new streams of commerce as commercial potentials can create. Let us first see what it will not do.

It will not change the routes between the Oriental civilisations and Europe. It will probably not change the routes between Australasia and Europe; for there is no advantage in distance and a great disadvantage in the absence of coaling stations. Again, the piercing of the Panama Canal does not open a gate between the temperate climates and the tropical climates as a whole.

Between certain tropical areas and certain temperate areas it will open a new gate; but if we make a list of the tropical products which the temperate climates need, we shall not find any great proportion of them tending to use the new route. Tea will not use it largely, for it is shorter and quicker to get tea through the Mediterranean from India to Europe, and from Southern China to Europe, than through the Panama Canal.

If there lay, a few hundred miles to the west of the Isthmus of Panama, some great area of fertile tropical land, then the Canal would have an immense effect. It would develop all that land enormously. But no such area lies to the west of the new Canal. What you have to the west of it is a vast stretch of ocean broken only by small islands and by the time you reach the tropics on whic Europe has a call, you have already got more than half-way round the world.

There is another reason why the piercing of the Panama Canal will not set free a commercial current of this kind. The route from Europe to what we call the East is studded with existing wealth, existing civilisations, and harbours and coaling-stations. Now, trade does not only spring up between two distant points, but is also nourished by the existence of points of exchange and revictualling upon the way between those points; and the chances of getting cargoes and the opportunities small boats have of recoaling in a journey from, let us say, the British Isles, which are on the extreme west of Europe, to say, Southern China, is a great chance along the existing route, and no chance at all if you took the longer route which Panama will afford.

NEW ROUTES.

What, then, will the new route create? Between what poles will it set up new routs due to the potentials between those poles?

We have only to look at the map to see. The one chief beneficiary, the community which will realise the capital advantage of the change, will be the energetic community of the Eastern United States; while, in a less degree, the western seaboard of the United States will also benefit; and thirdly—what is really important for the future—the hitherto half isolated belt of the Pacific Coast of South America, which we call Peru and Chile.

The United States—their eastern and wealthier portion—have now an immense trajectory between their eastern seaports and the Asiatic civilisation. They have, oddly enough, a trajectory almost equally long between their eastern seaports and the commercial pole represented by Chile and Peru. They have an immense trajectory between their eastern seaports and the Australasian commercial pole.

Not only is the trajectory long in every case, but it is dangerous. South America projects so far towards the storms and the ice of the Antarctic that the rounding of the Horn has, through all the centuries since white men first doubled that Cape, been one of the great perils of seafaring.

The piercing of the Isthmus of Panama brings New York almost as near to the Asiatic civilisation as Europe now is—at any rate, as Europe now is to the more distant parts of it. It brings it nearer to Australia than Europe now is, and much nearer to New Zealand than Europe now is. The Canal brings New York nearer to Japan, nearer to New Guinea and nearer to Borneo.

Meanwhile the narrow but (in its temperate portion) most energetic belt of Spanish civilsation between the Andes and the Pacific will for the first time be brought into close commercial touch primarily with the English speaking States of Eastern North America and secondarily with Western Europe. There has long existed a very silly habit of decrying Latin-America—for it was poor; but the future will change all that, and change it, perhaps, with startling rapidity. The Argentine is already rich and therefore respected. Chile will follow.

Finally, though in a degree which we cannot now calculate, the piercing of the Canal must develop the potential between Europe and the western seaboard of the United States, and even between that seaboard and the eastern seaboard of the same country. It may or may not have an appreciable effect upon British Columbia. Probably it will have an effect, though not a very large one.

We may sum up and say that the commercial effect which should be produced by the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama, judged according to existing conditions, will not be as great in Europe as opinion has vaguely been led to believe; but that it will be of very great effect upon the commerce of the United States, the wealth of which is concentrated upon the eastern seaboard or has its outlet there; upon the Pacific Coast of South America; and, to a less extent, upon the development of the western seabord of North America.

When we turn from commerce to war it is another matter. It is difficult to exaggerate the important (or rather the possible importance) which the piercing of the Isthmus will have upon naval warfare, upon the strategical value of positions hitherto unimportant, and upon the military development of the world.

£275,000 ART COLLECTION.

FAMOUS PORCELAIN IN DISPUTE.

SIR WILLIAM LEVER SUED.

An action concerning an art collection valued at £275,000 and in which Sir William Lever was the defendant, was heard by Mr. Justice Darling on May 23. The plaintiff was Mr. Edgar Gorer, a Bond-street art dealer, says the "Daily Chronicle."

It was stated that pliantiff had given notice of discontinuance of his claim in the action, and Sir William Lever was the plaintiff on a counter-claim.

The point to be dealt with, said Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., for the defendant, arose on a contract made in July 1911, under which Sir William bought from the plaintiff the celebrated Richard Bennett collection of Oriental porcelain—the finest collection of its kind in the world.

It was agreed that the defendant should pay the plaintiff £275,000 for the collection in 20 quarterly instalments of £13,750, and that the plaintiff should instal the collection at Hume Hall, Port Sunlight.

Sir William Lever paid four instalments, amounting to £55,000, and now he wanted to exercise the option reserved to him under the contract of putting an end to the purchase and calling upon he plaintiff to take back the collection. The plaintiff was willing to do that, but Sir William Lever was at present £55,000 out of pocket, and he said he ought not to hand over the whole collection unless an arrangement was made to secure repayment of the £55,000 on the sale of the collection elsewhere.

Sir Edward Carson, K. C. (for the plaintiff): We had no security when we handed the collection over to you for two years.

Mr. Smith, continuing, said that anyone wanting to purchase the collection was not likely to grudge the journey to Hume Hall.

THE JUDGE'S IMAGINATION.

His Lordship: Is the difference simply this—whether the plaintiff is entitled to take it away in order to offer it for sale?

Mr. Smith: Yes, that is the whole point, and Sir William Lever is perfectly willing to assist him in any way, provided he gets some security.

Sir Edward Carson suggested that his lordship must put himself in the position of the purchaser.

His Lordship: How can I put myself in the position of a person capable of paying £275,000 for teacups? (Laughter.)

Sir Edward said that imagination might gratify his lordship for a moment. (Laughter.) Plaintiff was willing to take the goods into his art galleries, and to mark each one of the things as "The Richard Bennett Collection, on sale, from Sir William Hesketh Lever."

At this point his lordship said he had heard Sir Edward sufficiently. He then proceeded to give judgment. He said the contract did not mean that Sir William Lever, having paid four instalments, was entitled to keep the collection at Port Sunlight until Mr. Gorer found someone to go down to Port Sunlight and purchase the collection.

He should, therefore, refuse the declaration asked for by the defendant. It followed that he must give the plaintiff a declaration that he was entitled to have the collection handed over to him, to dispose of, by putting it in his gallery, but not that he might take the collection wherever he liked.

Mr. Smith asked for a short stay.

His Lordship said it would be only a short stay. He made the declaration asked for by the plaintiff, and granted costs.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S PREDICTION.

iSir Edward Grey has seen his poilcy alternately praised and condemned from his own side of the House of Commons. Before the war in the Near East the Liberal critics—if not the more numerous—were certainly the more vocal. And it must be confessed that it was not very easy to show that any very conspicuous success had resulted from the effort to keep Europe from revolving in the "orbit of a single diplomacy," writes "J. H. H." in the "Daily Chronicle."

The design—if there was a design—to give Morocco to France without consulting Germany did not encourage confidence in the Foreign Office. Neither did Great Britain and Russia play an influential part in the efforts against Germany and Austria in the the Bosnian-Herzgovian annexations. Again and again—in Persia and in China—it looked as if this country were being dragged helplessly along at the heels of more aggressive Powers.

To-day, however—it is only just to admit it—the verdict is different. There was yesterday an absence of much of the acrid criticism which has characterised many of the previous discussions on the Foreign Office vote. Since the first mutterings of the storm in the Far East, it has been plain that Sir Edward Grey has been playing a dominating part in European statesmanship—whether it be the Baghdad railway negotiations or the recent happy reconciliation between the Hohenzollers and the Guelphe—it is evident that there is no longer the need to look on our relations with Germany as a possible cause of disturbance to European peace.

THE KRUGER TELEGRAM.

At such a time at this—when there is an unusual amount of agreement in the outlook on foreign affairs—it is possible to do justice to many of the misapprehensions of the past. Had Sir Edward Grey more reason than some of us thought at the time to believe that Europe was in danger of revolving in a single diplomatic orbit? Was there some considerable reason to look with apprehension on the direction of Germany?

A distinguished American journalist, Mr. Elmer Roberts, in a recent book, "Monarchical Socialism in Germany" (T. Fisher Unwin), assures us that there was. He dates the first beginning of a feeling of irritation amongst all classes in the German community against England to the few months succeding the sending by the Kaiser of his famous telegram to President Kruger at the beginning of 1897.

From our point of view—possibly from the eventual German point of view—that telegram was supremely unwise. But it was followed by announcements of naval concentration and the preparation of flying squadrons, which—as Mr. Elmer Roberts summarises them from the standpoint of one residing in Germany—certainly conveyed the impression that Great Britain, having then the naval power of a giant, intended to humiliate Germany by blustering like a giant.

Just about that time, too, the Kaiser had read and been impressed by Captain Mahan's "The Influence of Sea Power on History." The result was to strengthen in his mind the conviction—which otherwise had been impressed on the Fatherland by the events already noticed—that, as Mr. Elmer Roberts put it, "the power of Germany could not be used beyond where German troops could march unless a navy of considerable strength existed." By November 10th of the same year, 1897, the first German naval programme was ready, and it was adopted by the Reichstag the next spring.

GERMANY TO GO ON BUILDING.

Is there, then, no continuing element of hope in the situation which warranted the most optimistic forecasts in the Foreign Office debate which have been so largely realised?

Undoubtedly there is. If there is one change in foreign politics which has given more satisfaction than another to the recent Liberal critics, it is the substitution of the Concert of Europe for the Balance of Europe represented by the concerted rivalry of the Alliance and the Entente. In the political combinations of the Entente, Great Britain seemed to be joining with strangely assorted friends and companions, but all this is forgotten when it is a question of securing the united voice of Europe.

Can, then, this Concert of Europe be expected to last? A settled conviction on this point would ease a great deal of the unsettlement in European politics to-day. Can we rely that the united force of Europe will be brought to bear on any troublesome country which threatens to imperil the peace of Europe?

Mr. Elmer Roberts, at any rate, in the book just mentioned, submits some considerations which make it easier to return a favourable answer to this momentous question. He warns us against supposing that as a preliminary to such a better feeling, Germany will relax her naval preparations. She received too great a shock in 1897 for that.

Again—and here is a point which is often forgotten by Englishmen—Germany has had a national experience of invasion which is very different from ours. England has not been invaded in force during eight and a half centuries. But the fathers of the two young people who were made one last Saturday have been engaged in deadly war within living memory. The population of the Fatherland during the Thirty Years Rar sank from 22,000,000 to 6,000,000.

Memories like these are not easily forgotten. A consideration of them makes it impossible to hope that Germany will make any very decided relaxation in its naval preparation until the programme outlined reaches its consummation somewhere between 1916 and 1918. If the main consideration in the minds of those who hope for a continuing Concert of Europe is that Germany should consent to limit her naval armaments before her programme is complete, it may never be realised. And one has only to keep in mind these reasons suggested by Mr. Elmer Roberts to understand the course of events. Lack of imagination is responsible for more errors than anything else in Foreign Affairs—an incapacity to enter into the prevailing mentality and experience of another nation than our own.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that despite the note which he strikes in regard to German naval preparation, Mr. Elmer Roberts, in his suggestive book, ends his chapter with the highest hopes for the future. "I venture," he says, "into the difficult field of conjecture as to the probable course of events. Ethical considerations will prevent the small war party in Great Britain from provoking war while the German navy is building. When the German navy has reached its programme maximum and nothing happens, because Germany will not throw her inferior navy against Britain, a long peace will probably follow in which suspicions and animosities will diminish."

But is there any reason to wait until 1916 or 1918 for the attainment of this happy result?

A CURE FOR THIRST.

THE RIGHT TIME TO DRINK IN HOT WEATHER.

The chief discomfort of hot weather, I have found by experience, says T. F. M. in the "Daily Mail," is due to the common method of allaying thirst. Almost everyone keeps on drinking his favourite beverage and all the time he grows thirstier and more thirsty. The thirstier he grows the more he drinks, under the mistaken notion that he is curing the evil.

Now it would be right enough to drink if the fluid went quickly to the right place, but it does not. What really happens, as physiologists well know, is as follows:

In hot weather when we perspire the blood is robbed of fluid. To make up for the loss it absorbs fluid from the tissues (the muscles, etc.). The tissues then feel thirsty. Now the only source from which the tissues can get back their lost fluid is the blood, and to supply the blood with this additional fluidwle must drink.

IN THE EARLY MORNING.

If we drink at or soon after a meal it may be two or three hours before the liquid reaches the tissues; when we drink fasting the time is much shorter.

My plan, which I have found most effectual, is to drink nearly a pint of water first thing in the morning. This quickly fills the tissues with fluid.

At breakfast I take one cup of tea. Until lunch I drink no more, and then only a glass of wine or a small cup of coffee.

In the afternoon a cup or two of tea; and at dinner very little fluid. Three hours after dinner I take as much liquid as I desire. The result is that I am never really thirsty.

Of course there is another kind besides the tissue-thirst. This is mouth-thirst, and it is chiefly due to breathing through the mouth. Rinsing the mouth or taking a tablespoonful of water relieves it, and it can be prevented by keeping the mouth closed.

People who suffer from thirst are especially to be warned against drinking alcohol, and above all against beer. If one drinks a glass of beer to relieve thirst he actually takes the most effective step to increase it.

CASE AGAINST ALCOHOL.

The alcohol and the salts of the beer are quickly absorbed into the blood. The blood then extracts fluid from the tissues to dilute the alcohol and the salts and so makes the tissues thirsty. But the watery part of the beer, the thirst-reliever remains for a long time useless.

A great many people are, no doubt, asking the question, what is the best thirst-quencher. Is it cold tea or hot tea, or iced soda, or weak wine and water.

It really matters very little which we choose. The point of importance is when we drink. One can with advantage drink a good quantity on an empty stomach. But during the day, when food is resent in the stomach, copious draughts should be avoide

If anyone cannot fall in wholly with the plan described he should at least never take more than a quarter or a third of a pint of liquid at one time unless that time be two to three hours after a meal.

LACE COLLARS.

PRESERVATION OF VALUAB LE LACES.

Every woman knows the fascination of good lace, says J. K. in the "Daily Mail," and the more delicate and gossamerlike that morsel of fragility may be the more admiration it receives.

But real lace—or very fine, good lace which may not be real-requires great care.

A jar of soapy water—rain water, if possible—is prepared and in this the lace should be steeped. The jar is vigorously shaken up and down until the lace is clean.

Careful rising to remove any soap follows, and next must come the stiffening process. Starch is unthought of. Its substitute is gum-water. A quarter of a pound of gum arabic, melted in one quart of boiling water and strained, makes gum-water, and the average proportion used is a tablespoonful to a gill of water.

With whitelace a little blue should be added to the gun-water. Dip twice to enable it to stiffen. If gum-water is not to hand, rice-water or sugar-water may be used.

For tinting lace that has lost its colour through washing, an infusion of tea, coffee, or hay mixed with the gum-water may be used.

After the washing and stiffening follows the pressing. A glass bottle covered with flannel is a good old-fashioned method. The lace is wound carefully round and round the bottle and left to dry. When dry it appears to have been ironed.

Elaborate patterns may be pinned carefully or a piece of flannel, wrong side up, and a heated punching-iron used carefully over every part.

The pinning out is quite a business. The selvedge edge must be placed near the edge of the board and the pins must lie parllel with the edge of the lace. If there are points they must be pinned separately and to the right length.

In the case of piece lace it should be pinned out over flannel, then left to dry. A moderately heated small iron should then be passed along the middle; next remove pins and iron selvedge; lastly press out any points.

A lace collar is pinned out to dry with pins around the neckband and in every point. The ironing process starts with the centre and ends with the points.

LEFT-HAND.

NOTES AND NOTABILITIES.

The prejudice against allowing the left hand to take its fair share of responsibility and honour with the right, says a writer, in the "Daily Chronicle" has made its impress on most languages. "Left-handed" in English, as in a "left-handed compliment," may be rather slangy; but we have borrowed "gauche" in the metaphorical sense. And in that same sense the Greeks used their two words for left-hand, "skaios" and "aristeros," and the Romans their two, "laevus" and "sinister." We use "sinister" only in allusion to the unluckiness of omens on the left. But in what language is there anything more significant than our calling the dexter hand the "right" one?

There is no reason why you should not write as well with the left hand as with the right. E. F. Knight, the war correspondent, when his right arm was shot off, learned to write left-handed. Miss Evelyn Sharp, an eminent suffragist, having a right hand temporarily disabled, could write articles with the left hand within three weeks, and you may remember Nelson's left-hand writing. Moreover, there is on record a judge who could take notes of the cases with one hand and write simultaneously other notes with the other.

As regards the moral significance of the right and left hands, a Highland friend, who is something of a Gaelic scholar, gives me the interesting information that in Gaelic the right and left hands become respectively the "south" hand and the "north" hand. The moral aspect of it comes out in the Gaelic idea of the south as rich, well favoured and fortunate, and the north as the reverse. In the "south" hand are carried riches and honour. The north handed man is unlucky. And now we know why is so many Scotsmen go Southeword!

The differences of the sexes in the matter of buttoning clothes has stirred many thoughtful correspondents to explanations. Men button their garments from left to right. Women from right to left. And the differences arose, one may suspect, from the days when men habitually wore swords on their left side. In moments of emergency is was necessary to draw the sword with the right hand and button up the coat with the left. Therefore the tailors put the buttons on the right to be sought by the finger on the left hole.

Nelson's left-handedness was an attainment of which he could be legitimately proud. As he was. J. R. Green tells a story of the Admiral's visit to Great Yarmouth to receive the freedom of the borough. "A storm met him on his landing, but the danger failed to prevent his appearance on the quay. When the freeman's oath was tendered to him the town clerk noticed that the hero placed his left hand on the book. Shocked at the legal impropriecy he said, 'Your right hand, my lord.' 'That,' observed Nelson, 'is at Teneriffe.'"

The portraits of the King as carrying his stick in the left hand are the fault of the negative. But without disrespect of monarchy and right-handedness I may venture the bet that the King—in common with most of his subjects—is more or less left-handed. At least, I hope he is. For we all of us have two hands at a proper birth, and it is only by absurd custom that we do not use both equality.

If you look into your own habits, you will probably find that you are unconsciously left-handed in this or that matter. The other evening I noticed a man dealing cards with the left hand. He admitted that he could not deal them with the right. But there was nothing else in which he was left-handed—until he remembered that he always buttoned his clothes with the left hand. And then an observant man remarked that this is the main difference between men and women. For women button their clothes with the right hand, and the clothes are cut accordingly. Men with the left. There seems a moral concealed here.

Is the King left-handed? This question is prompted by seeing his Majesty pictured using his walking stick on his left side—an unusual thing for a right-handed man to do. And two members of his suite—possibly with the imitation that we are told is the sincerest form of flattery—are carrying their umbrellas in their left hands.

There are many ambidexterous, but this is generally the happy result of being born left-handed. Charles Reade, however, was of opinion that we all came into the world even-handed and that the preference for the right was a matter of custom and training. He wrote columns in support of his theory and made the suggestion that ambidexterity should be taught at elementary schools, just as it is in the severe school in which acrobats learn their business.

UGLINESS.

ONE WHO WAS PROUD OF IT.

John James Heidegger is not the only man who has been proud of his ugliness, writes the "Daily Chronicle." A century and a half ago Liverpool boasted an "Ugly Club," whose motto was "Tetrumante omnia vultum"—an ugly face before all things. The club minute book covers a period of eleven years. A member had to be a bachelor with "something odd, remarkable, droll or out of the way in his phiz; as in the length, breadth or narrowness thereof, or in the complexion, cast of his eyes, or make of his mouth, lips, chin, &c.—of which the majority of the society are to judge the president to have the casting voce." Fines seem to have been the chief source of the club revenue, which was spent in food and drink at the Exchange Coffee House, where they met.

JOS FARMER.

On his admittance to the "Ugly Club" a short descriptive sketch of the new member was entered in the minute book, and amongst them we find another claimant to the title of the ugliest man on earth in "Jos Farmer, merchant," whose description reads as follows: "Little eyes, one bigger than ye other; long nose; thin lanthorn jaws, large upper lip; mouth from ear to ear, resembling a shark's; a rotten sett of irregular teeth which are set off at great advantage by frequent laughing; his visage long and narrow; his looks upon the whole extraordinary, haggard, odd, comic and out-of-ye-way. In short possessed of every extraordinary qualification to render him the phoenix of ye society, as the like won't appear again this 1,000 years."

LADY BEACONSFIELD FAINTED.

Grant Duff telis a story of an ugly man well known in London society, whose name he suppresses. He had it from Lord Lytton, who had it from Lord Beaconsfield. "I saw him once," said Beaconsfield; "it was when we were living at Grosvenor-gate. When his card was brought up I was extremely busy, and I said to Lady Beaconsfield, 'My dear, you must receive this gentleman for me.' I ought to to tell you that Lady Beaconsfield was very fond of seeing remarkable people and I said to her, 'My dear, I know he is a remarkable man; I cannot tell you for what he is remarkable,but you may take it from me that he is remarkable.' Lady Beaconsfield tripped downstairs, and I was turning to my work when I heard a fall and a scream. I rushed down—Lady Beaconsfield had fainted. She thought she had seen Mokanna, the veiled prophet, without his veil!"

50 YEARS' SHORTHAND RECORD.

Four of the oldest shorthand writers in the Kingdom were present at a meeting to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman, held in Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, durin, the mail week. They were:

Sir Thomas Crosby, Lord Mayor of London last year.

Mr. Thomas Hill, a professional shorthand writer.

Mr. A. R. Martin, who has been a shorthand writer in the Law Courts for fifty years.

Mr. Gurney Salter, who for fifty-two years took the official note at Parliamentary Committees and has retired.

"I began to learn shorthand in 1847," said Sir Thomas Crosby, who is eighty-two. "As a doctor I remember attending an inquest and taking shorthand notes of the evidence. The coroner asked me what newspaper I was representing."

Mr. Hill has five sons and one daughter, all shorthand writers. He has taken down the speeches of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. John Bright, and the lectures of Tyndall, Huxley, and Faraday. He also recorded the evidence in the Tichborne case.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

WHITE LENTIL SOUP.
TINNED HADDOCK, BAKED.
PIGEONS AU GRATIN.
HUNTER'S MUTTON, COLD.
SARDINE PASTIES.
BLACK-CAP PUDDING.

Lentils, As. 2. Mutton, As. 12. Eggs, As. 4. Potatoes, As 2. Carrots or Beet, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 4. Total—Rs. 1-10-0

WHITE LENTIL SOUP.

As this is made with part milk it should be cooked in a double pan, or one stood in another of water. Set a quarter of a seer of white lentils to soak overnight, drain well and set them in a pan with a good tablespoonful of butter, a sliced onion and carrot, some celery and herbs; cover closely and set at the side of the fire to steam in the butter for 20 minutes. Add two large cupfuls of milk and water into which a tablespoonful of flour has been smoothly mixed, pepper and salt, etc. Let all simmer for 2 hours and then rub through a fine sieve, adding a spoonful of tinned milk if liked.

TINNED HADDOCK, BAKED.

On opening the tin drain the fish from the liquor and carefully remove any skin and bones. Roll it in peppered and salted flour, and put in a casserole or fireproof dish with an inch of milk round it and set it in the oven for ½ an hour. Meanwhile turn the liquor into a good brown sauce flavouring it with tomato, beetroot or carrot puree, and serve it with the fish. This is a very nice way of using tinned fish when fresh is not available.

PIGEONS AU GRATIN.

Make a little good stock from the giblets and trimmings of 2 pigeons and set them to braise in it with 2 tablespoonfuls of well washed rice, or sufficient par-boiled macaroni. Add seasoning to taste and a drop or two of onion juice. Braise for ½ of an hour in a not too hot oven, with the jar or pan well closed when done, add 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Split the pigeons and lay them in a dish, smother with the rice and shake over all more grated cheese and set in the oven to quickly brown.

HUNTER'S MUTTON, COLD.

Bone a leg of mutton and set the bones to make some strong stock; tell the cook to salt the mutton for five hours but to use "gar'm massala" and more sugar than for the usual salting. Place the mutton in a deep dekchie with a large cupful of the stock and covered with slices of bacon. Cover closely and cook slowly in the oven for four hours. Remove and set it to cool under a heavy weight; turn the stock into clear glaze by reducing with vegetables to flavour, strain, adding gelatine and clearing. With this give the mutton several coats until it has a good casing of the glaze. Serve with a nice salad and garnish with any remaining glaze broken up and slices of hardboiled egg.

SARDINE PASTIES.

Open a small tin of sardines and carefully skin and bone them without breaking them. Let them marinade in any mixture of lime juice and oil with savouring to taste for an hour. Make some good crust and enclose each sardine in a strip of the paste like a tiny sausage roll, but leaving the ends open. Brush over with beaten egg and set them to bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes.

BLACK-CAP PUDDING.

Make a thick batter with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, 1 of sugar, and a cup of milk adding a pinch of salt and two well beaten eggs. Pick, wash and dry 2 tablespoonfuls of currants; add to the batter which should be beaten for 10 minutes and left to stand for an hour. Butter a basin well, then coat it thickly with sugar and pour in the batter. Cover with greased paper and steam for an hour and a half. Any syrup, sauce may be served with this, preferably one made of currants, boiled with sugar and water, strained and lime juice added when thickened by boiling.

NEW SERIAL STORY
"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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CHAPTER X.—*(Continued.)*

"And you went to Glasgow too," aid Macdonald quietly mercilessly, d in an instant the girl's deeanour changed. The colour swept er cheek in one disastrous wave, nd a sort of terror gathered in her eyes.

Glasgow, oh no," she said hurriedly. "Aunt Lyddy lives at Carlisle, you've forgotten, Mr. Macdonald."

"I saw you in Glasgow, Annie, walking in Sanchiehall Street with Mr. Max Howorth," said Macdonald quite quietly, but none the less mercilessly.

"No, no," said Annie a little wildly. "you made a mistake, Mr. Macdonald. How could I be at Glasgow when I was at Carlisle for the New Year with my aunt Lyddy?"

"You may well ask that, my girl but I saw you, and you knew that I saw you. I was on the top of a tramcar with my sister. What is to be the end of this, my dear, for yourself, and for your father, but more especially for yourself?"

"Oh, I don't know. Mr. Macdonald," said Annie, and the bravado fled from her manner, leaving only a complete and pitiable dejection. "I wish I did. I'm a miserable girl if ever there was one, and I don't know what to do."

Macdonald hesitated a moment. He felt intuitively that this was a case for some kind motherly woman. He thought of Jean Fairweather, with whom Annie had once been very friendly.

"Won't you come down to Sleath House and see Mrs. Fairweather, Annie?" he said kindly, but Annie drew herself up.

"No, I winna do that, but some day perhaps, I'll come and see you, if you'll let me. I've been thinking I would tell somebody, and there's nobody in this town, only you."

But Macdonald shrank from the ordeal with a great shrinking, and saying he would see her again, bade her good afternoon and walked away. He had not gone far before he saw a lady beckoning to him from a carriage which presently drew up at the kerb. Mrs. Reuben Howorth was seated in it alone.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Macdonald. So you are not above having a world with one of our pretty Wrotham girl. Who is she?"

"Her name is Cartledge," answered Macdonald dully. "She used to work at Sleath."

"Oh," said Mrs. Reuben, and pursed up her lips rather significantly, but Macdonald was too preoccupied to notice it, "I hear you have your sister with you. When will you bring her up to Polgarth to see us? Can you come to dinner to-morrow evening? We expect my niece, Sylvia, and her father, quite a family party. Max will be gone after it for his two weeks' journey. I do wish this travelling business was over. It doesn't agree with my son. I supposed it's the mixed nature of the hotels he has to put up with."

"Many men spend the bulk of their lives in such hotels, Mrs. Howorth, and thrive on it."

"Oh, I daresay, but they haven't been brought up at Polgarth. Haven't you noticed that Max doesn't look well?"

Macdonald had not noticed. He kept out of Max Howorth's way as much as possible, though he could hardly say so to his mother.

"He'll be all right soon, I daresay, Mrs. Howorth."

"I hope he will, for it's affecting his temper," she said shortly. "Well, what about to-morrow evening?"

Macdonald hesitated a moment and then looked her squarely in the face.

"Thank you very much, Mrs. Howorth, but may I ask you to excuse us?"

"You've no engagement, why do you wish to be excused?" she said as frankly.

There being no visible means of escape, Macdonald blundered on the truth.

"Mr. Max and I are not sailing in the same boat at present, Mrs. Howorth, and it would not be right to sit at a man's table feeling as I do towards him."

"It would be my table," she reminded him drily. "You are candid at least, and I rather like it. At least it lets us know where we are. Of course I know quite well that you and Max don't hit it off, but I daresay you know the chief reason quite as well as I can tell you."

"There is a variety of reasons, but I can't say one predominates," said Macdonald, lifting slightly enquiring eyes to Mrs. Howorth's handsome face.

"Well as candour is in the air it might help matters if I told you that he resents your paying court to Miss Howorth. He has aspirations there himself, and it would please us all. You can see for yourself what a perfectly charming and advantageous arrangement it would be."

Macdonald did not see it at all. His colour rose, he bit his lip, passion flashed in his eyes. That Max Howorth should carry on even a harmless intrigue with a girl of the people at the same time as he was paying court to Sylvia filled him with such a rage that he could not hide it. Discretion being the better part of valour, he decided to end the conversation.

"I'll bid you good-day, Mrs. Howorth, I can't discuss this matter with you or with anyone," he said politely, but quite decisively.

"Oh, it's a family matter, and you ought to be flattered that I should discuss it with you," she said, assuming the aristocratic air which in its time had often enraged her husband. "If you have any aspirations in that direction it is kinder to tell you that the matter is practically arranged between Sylvia and my son Max."

She bade him good afternoon then in a suave, half-triumphant voice and just as the horses started forward, looked round to add with a touch of gracious condescension:

"I shall look in on your sister one of these afternoons. Perhaps she will come up to tea with my daughters, as you bar anything else."

Macdonald took no notice. His heart was filled with such a tumult of rage and apprehension that he was for the moment practically unconscious of his surroundings and ignored sundry greetings bestowed on him as he made his way out of the town.

He had no reason to doubt Mrs. Howorth's word, and yet the idea seemed incredible. The beautiful, high-souled, pure-hearted Sylvia betrothed to her cousin Max, whose low ideal of women, exhibited even in casual conversation, had often filled Macdonald with disgust! Now where did his duty lie? He was in possession of facts which if laid before John Howorth would undoubtedly put an end to Max Howorth's pretensions. But would it further his own and how far would his interference be justified? In this strange and disturbed mood he went back to his work and spent the rest of the afternoon in misery. He was unaware that during his absence in the town Sylvia Howorth had driven down to Sleath and carried Elsie away. He had not been wrong in his surmise that the two would take to one another. The mutual attraction had been instantaneous and complete.

"We'll go for a drive first round by Kirkby Tor and then home to tea," said Sylvia delightedly as she tucked her new friend in. "Yes, you must have this rug too, it's so cold. I suppose you can drive and ride?"

"Yes, barebacked and astride," answered Elsie with a broad smile. "We don't keep up any style at Achree, but I've never seen the bit of horse flesh I'm afraid of yet. What beauties they are! Will you really trust me with them?"

"I should love it," said Sylvia and they changed seats. Elsie handled the reins with the consummate and delicate touch of one to whom a horse is almost, if not quite, a human being. The creatures knew and responded to that touch; seldom had they run so well.

"I hope you're going to stop a long time at Sleath," said Sylvia, when they began to come down from the Tor. "It's so different when one has a real friend."

"But haven't you any? Aren't you friendly with your cousins at Polgarth?"

"No, not very. They don't care for the same things. They're always talking about clothes and lovers and the London season. I don't care for these things. I want to stop right here among my own people all my life."

"But if you marry perhaps he'll take you away," said Elsie experimentally.

"I'll never leave my dear old Dad," said Sylvia emphatically.

"You'll never find anybody half as good," said Elsie unexpectedly. "I'm six years older than you are, so I know."

"Six years, are you, why you don't look more than twenty. How old are you really?"

"Twenty-six," answered Elsie fearlessly. "I'm next to Crony, and he's twenty-nine."

"Why do you call him Crony?" asked Sylvia shyly.

"It is only I who call him that, because we've always been such chums," answered Elsie. "I'm the only one left at Achree now, and sometimes it is very dull."

"Your brother has told me what a beautiful place it is."

"It is fine, and I don't know that I should like to live anywhere else in the world so well," answered Elsie. "I hope you are going to come and pay us a visit in the summer, when Crony gets his holidays, perhaps, then we'd rig up the old boat again, and have a grand time. Only you would not have to be afraid of anything under the sun. Crony isn't, nor I, when we get the Achree spirit inside of us. It's grand."

"I should love to come," said Sylvia in the same shy sweet voice. "The next corner, dear, and you see the Windridge gate in front of you. The entrance is rather narrow."

"I'll mind," said Elsie, as she took the reins more firmly. "I haven't enjoyed anything so much as this for ages, and I'm so glad I came."

"I wish you would come up to Windridge, and stay with us, instead of down at the Mills. Are you quite comfortable there?"

"Oh, very, and old Fairy was our nurse, you know, so we're at home with her. She belongs to Achree. She married a man from the mainland, and couldn't live with him, so then she came back to us, and here she is. There isn't anybody in the world except Crony she'd live away from the sea for."

"It's wonderful I think this love of the sea, and your own place, we don't know anything about it here," said Sylvia softly.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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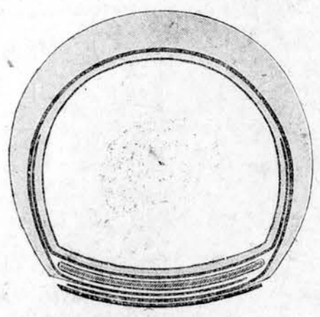

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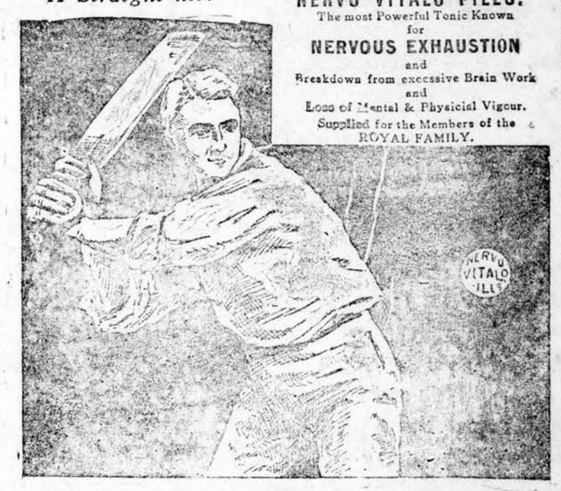

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